The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11.833 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
L GANGES	4196	800	E Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	311[illegible]	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	W. I. Nantes	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 16, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th Nov.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th October 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

		Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500. ,,	20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S Line of Steamers, The s. s. "MERKA," due here on the 8th instant, will sail for Zanzibar on the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Out-of-Fort.

THE MACIVER LINE s. s. CUBA, has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, October 31, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE following plant will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 6th November 1886, at noon, in the store-yard of the Executive Engr., Poona and Kirkee.

2. TERMS CASH
1. Machine Brick-making, worked by animal power, with one pair of bullocks.
2. Machines Brick-making, worked by hand power, by two men.
2. Machines Brick-pressing, for stamping bricks.
1. Machine punching and shearing.
1. Mortar Mill for grinding chunam.
2. Boilers.
26. Cast Iron columns, 18 ft. long and 9" diam."
2. Pumps centrifugal Hand Suction and Discharge Pipes, respectively 2" and 1½" Diam. Driving wheel 5' 6" Diam. and Fan 12" Diam.
3. For further particulars, apply at this office.

W. H. HAYDON, Major, R.E.
Ag. Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.
Office of the Executive Engineer, P. and K., Poona, 21st October 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at 3 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th November at 5 p.m.

S.S. "NUDDEA"	3,000	,,	,,	20th November
S.S. "KANGRA"	1,978	,,	,,	8th December
S.S. "HENZADA"	2,078	,,	,,	22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November, 3, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEROSINE COOKING STOVES

IN large variety. Their comfort, cleanliness speed, economy and ease of operation makes them a real luxury. Full detailed catalogues on application.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CYCLOSTYLE

THE CYCLOSTYLE apparatus excels in cheapness and compactness all facsimili writing instruments yet offered. It is simple, economical, rapid and cleanly, no damping, washing, necessary, no chemicals required:—

			Rs.	As.
Apparatus Complete for 8vo		size	15	0
Do.	Qto.	,,	22	8
Do.	Fcap.	,,	25	0
Do.	Brief	,,	35	0
Spare 8vo. Paper per quire			2	0
Do. ,,	Fcap.	,,	4	0
Do. ,,	Qto.	,,	3	0
Do. ,,	Brief.	,,	6	0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.
CAMP BEDS.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.
CANTEENS.
COOKING STOVES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
POCKET FILTERS.
WATER BOTTLES.
DRINKING CUPS.
SPIRIT FLASKS.
MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
FIELD-GLASSES.
QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, will be received for the supply of 4,000 (Four thousand) Tons, of Best "CARDIFF" fresh screened Locomotive Coal and 500 (Five hundred) Tons, Best "Davisons" screened "West Hartley" Coal, to the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on the 8th November 1886, at his Office 19, Apollo Street.

No tender will be considered unless, submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government securities.

The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhavnager Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 15th November 1886.

The Manager reserves, the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

For full particulars, and forms of tender, apply at the Office of the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department. 19, Apollo Street.

THO. WOOD,
Port Storekeeper.
Bombay, October 29, 1886.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES, TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS, SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES, CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS, PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

A large stock of Photographic material kept.

A general catalogue of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Phhilosophical, Meteorological and Surveying Instrumental may be had on application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,
OFFICE AND GODOWNS, BYCULLA.
CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND SODA WATER FACTORY,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and oare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former nes.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

PHILLIPS' TABLE WATERS,

As supplied to several Messes and a large number of the *Elite.*

	Rs.	a.
SODA WATER, Pure, Sparkling and "Crisp"	0	12
AERATED WATER, a plain carbonated water, the best for mixing with Clarets, etc.	0	12
GINGERADE, an agreeable beverage	1	0
LEMONADE, of delicious flavour	1	0
LITHIA WATER, accurately prepared...	1	8
POTASH WATER, superior to Soda for Whisky pegs	0	12
SELTZER WATER, an exact imitation of the Spring	1	0
TONIC WATER, prepared with genuine Quinine of agreeable flavour	1	0
VICHY WATER, prepared in accordance with analyses. ...	1	4

Observe the word "Crisp" on all our Aerated Waters, without which none are genuine.

The above can also be supplied in glass-ball stoppered-balls as well as corked bottles.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, News Agents, Engravers, Die Sinkers, Colour Stampers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers, &c., &c.

BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.
STATIONERY. STATIONERY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
By Winsor and Newton.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND SURVEYORS' REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
By Elliott Bros. and W. F. Stanley.

⁂ Case of Drawing Instruments from Rs. 12 to Rs. 185 always on hand.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS,
By J. H. Steward.

ANEROID BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, POCKET SUN-DIALS,
CHUBB'S CASH, PAPER, DESPATCH AND DEED BOXES,
WRITING AND STATIONERY CASES AND DESPATCH BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND FRAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, MENU CARDS, BALL PROGRAMME CARDS,
CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, BLOTTING CASES, JEWEL CASES,
And other Leather Goods.
MORDAN'S GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY PENCIL CASES,
PRAYER BOOKS, AND CHURCH SERVICES,
In the most Elegant Bindings.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,
By Frith and Lalla Deen Diyal of Indore.
GLOBES, MAPS, GAMES, POCKET CUTLERY.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
A large and well-selected Stock always on hand
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
XMAS CARDS.
FROM ALL THE NOTED MAKERS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ....Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.

WEBB'S
ROYAL MARIONETTES
From the Crystal Palace and St. James' Hall, London.
THE RETURN OF THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1880

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, NOV. 4TH, 1886.
And every evening till further notice.

THE FAVOURITE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS,
And pronounced by him in his "Pictures of Italy" to be the most humorous performance that he ever witnessed.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES
have just concluded one of the most successful engagements ever known in Australia.

Closing on the 8th of last month after a run of ninety-two weeks, and pronounced by the Press to be the most entertaining Exhibition that had ever visited the Colonies.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES
will be favourably remembered in Bombay, having played a most successful season here, in the year 1880.

THREE DISTINCT PERFORMAMCES.
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI
OR
Sports Automatique.
The Original Christy Minstrels
Full Band and Chorus.
THE FAIRY PANTOMIMES,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

Introducing scenery and effects unsurpassed in Rapidity of Changes, Beauty of Tableaux.
Rich and costly Wardrobe, closing with the Grandest of all Scenic Transformation.

THE PALACE OF DEWDROPS IN THE ABODE OF STALATA,
WITH GRAND ELECTRIC LIGHT EFFECTS.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 12	Pit stalls	Rs. 2
Orchestra stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Back seats..........Annas 8.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
Doors open at 8-15, commence at 9, carriages for 11 oclock.

NOTICE SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1886,
Doors open at 3 o'clock, commence at 3-30.
FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.
Children half price to all parts of the House.
Special arrangements for Schools.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. CLAN GRAHAM arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 2, 1886.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property.

As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.

Apply to
C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Mill Premises, Soparee Baug, Parell, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of November 1886, at 3-30 P. M., to transact
1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1886.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3rd—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, November 3, 1886.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 4th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

The ACCOUNT BOOKS of the Company are OPEN for Inspection of Shareholders at the Office of the Company.

CUBEB CIGARETTES
FOR THE RELIEF OF ASTHMA AND CHEST AFFECTIONS.
Per Packet, Annas. 8.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS,
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
CATARACT SPECTACLES,
Concave Spectacles (for short sight).
Convex Spectacles (for long sight).
Concave or Convex Eye-glasses, single,
„ „ „ folders.
Eye Preserver, or Gogles, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoke-coloured.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOOPER'S

		Rs.	a.
Potash Chlorat Pellets	per tin box...	0	6
„ and Borax Pellets	„ ...	0	6
Ammonia-chloride	„ ...	0	6
„ „ and Borax	„ ...	0	6
Soda Mint	per pot ...	0	6
Corrective (for Smokers) per tin	...	0	6
Astringent	„ „ ...	0	12
Cachous	„ „ ...	0	6

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF,
Re. 1-4.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON,
Re. 1-8 and 2-12.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN,
Re. 1-14.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HYGIENIC ILLUMINATION.
DR. WRIGHT'S
(Patent) PULMONIC
(Eucalyptus) CANDLES,
SECURE FOR INVALIDS A GOOD NIGHT'S REST.

Afford relief in ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DYSPNŒA, and in all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

OPINIONS OF THE PROFESSION.

"These Pulmonic Candles diffuse an agreeable fragrance during combustion, and will be a comfort to persons suffering from Asthmatic affections."—*Lancet.*

Per Box, Re 1-12, net.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIVE A TRIAL!
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS,
THE MOST POWERFUL
INVIGORANT AND STIMULATING TONIC
Ever Produced.

Permanently Imparts Youthful Vigour, Restores Vitality, Strengthens and Invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES & MUSCLES. A Positive cure for Premature Old Age and Nervous Debility. *Prompt, Safe and Sure.*

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
Price, 10s. 6d.

On Receipt of Rs. 6-8, a bottle will be sent free of all charges to any part of India,
BY
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S
POPULAR MOONLIGHT
EXCURSIONS,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.

THE favourite steamer "GODAVERI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on Saturday next, November 6th, at 8 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m.

FARE—TWO RUPEES.

Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m. on the day of the Excursion, from
THOS. COOK & SON,
Rampart Row, Fort.

SUSANNA HEMSON, DECEASED.—

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of SUSANNA HEMSON (widow of JOHN HEMSON) late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 7th day of September 1885, and Probate of whose Will was on the 20th day of October 1886 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JOHN HEMSON of Poona, the Executor in the said Will named to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required on or before MONDAY, the 6th day of December next, to send to the Undersigned at his office in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands, according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the Claims of which he, the said Executor, shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said deceased's Estate, or having property of hers in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 4th day of November 1886.

ALLAN F. TURNER,
Solicitor for the said John Hemson.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JUST RECEIVED—Toilet Sets for Dressing Table a so very nice Kirto-pattern Toilet Set in new style for Washing Table in Six Pieces. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the most reliable, strong, simple and durable of all yet constructed. For cash or on hire. Price list post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, Indian Xmas Cards, Birthday Cards; latest novel Collection from well-known makers.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

WANTED—An ENGAGEMENT to England with Ladies or Children, by Advertizer, a Good Sailor, just arrived from England with a Lady. Address "A.B.," care of Miss Morris, C. M. S., Girgaum, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED.—A CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK; Hindoo or Portuguese preferred. Apply to "CUSTOMS," care of this paper.

AN English Gentleman, highly connected, wishes TO JOIN some good NATIVE FIRM.—Apply to "X.," care of this Paper.

BACK BAY BATHS.—The Swimming Matches will be held on Saturday, 6th November, at 3 p.m. Admission one rupee.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld—Silk Mercers, Milliners, Hosiers, Glovers, Tailors, Boot Merchants, and General Providers, Church Gate Corner.

TO LET—The GROUND FLOOR in Church-gate-street, suitable as Offices or a Shop. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC. New and Popular Songs. New and Popular Duetts, at B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, in Plush and Leather, very acceptable Presents; a choice selection of Leather Writing Desks, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and DIRECTORY for 1886. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. [illegible] Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

WANTED, a LIBRARIAN and CURATOR, for the Karachi Municipal Library and Museum. Salary Rs. 200 per month, and free house. Apply, with testimonials, to Rev. J. B. SANDBERG, Karachi.

WANTED.—A First-class Certificated ENGINEER for a Local Mill. Must be thoroughly competent with Engines, Boilers, and Gearing Work. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to "A. B.," care of this paper.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ST PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand, in cases of 4 doz, qts. and 8 doz. pints respectively. Prices on application.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will take place on FRIDAY, 5th November, at the "Hotel de Europe," Parel Road, Byculla. Tickets to admit a Gentleman and 2 Ladies, Rs. 2. Dancing at 9 sharp. A capital String Band engaged.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Finest Ernnenthal—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SHEET MUSIC.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their constituents that they have decided upon a further REDUCTION in the PRICE of SHEET MUSIC, henceforth the rates will be as follows:—

CASH OR V.P.P. TERMS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
A piece of music marked	s. 4- (Shillings) will be charged	1	4	0
do.	s. 2- net will be charged	1	4	0
do.	s. 3- will be charged	1	0	0
do.	s. 1-6d. net will be charged	1	0	0

CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS Nos. 1 to 100—10 annas each.

CREDIT TERMS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
A piece of music marked	s. 4- (Shillings) will be charged	1	8	0
do.	s. 2- net will be charged	1	8	0
do.	s. 3- will be charged	1	2	0
do.	s. 1-6d. net will be charged	1	2	0

Catalogues of Music and Price Lists of Pianos post free.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

STORAGE OF BAGGAGE, KIT, &c.

THE Undersigned have secured First-Class WAREHOUSE ACCOMMODATION for Storing Goods of every description. Rent very moderate. Apply to
WM. WATSON & CO.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby warned against purchasing or receiving in mortgage the landed estates belonging to the undersigned, situated at Minab, near Bandar Abas, now in the hands of the heirs of the late NASIR SHAHBANDER, which are the subject of a litigation in the Mohameden law court.

HAJEE AHMED KHAN,
Sirteep.

WANTED—A CLERK for the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Qualifications—
Thorough knowledge of English. Must be well acquainted with the Financial and Account Codes, and able to note and draft. Salary Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150.

Apply to FIRST ASSISTANT AGENT to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

INDIAN 'XMAS.

CARDS III. SERIES—Just published in 6 different Designs, each Card with an Indian View, Flower and Bird. Prices: I. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. III. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5; 12 Cards, Rs. 9. Published only by the BASEL MISSION BOOK and TRACT DEPOSITORY, MANGALORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink.

The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.
Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£[illegible],000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

[illegible] W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for......................Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere of suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862.........................£300,69[illegible]
„ 1885.........................£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,019,15[illegible] 1
1873	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of by on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued Fire
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

NOTICES.

COTTON PRESSES.
THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER
CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs nett.	—BALE—	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem	200 Bales	175 Bales
Measurement per bale	7' 6"	9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale	6 lbs.	7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

THE PROPERTY of G. H. R HART, Esqr. four Arab horses as described below:—

1. Erinbay, Lady's horse, easy paces, strong nerves, perfect temper and mouth, also good in double harness.

2. Vollux (bay) good, in double and single harness, excellent saddle horse.

3. Cock Robin, (grey) excellent hack, good jumper and broken to single and double harness.

4. Harlequin (specked bay) good in single or double harness.

The first three have been constantly ridden by ladies. Harlequin has also been ridden frequently, but is best in harness.

An English-built new MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Cart with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

An English-built second-hand Dog-cart, with Brake, suitable for a Waler, by Morgan.

For further particulars, apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* —*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 28	Half-yearly	„ 35
Quarterly	„ 15	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY..............................As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs	a
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8

Fourth and succeeding insertions.......... 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion..................8 As. per line.
Second do......................4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..........2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines.....................Re. 1
Each succeeding line..........................„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee,* and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.
Per Annum..............................Rs 22
Half-yearly..............................„ 6
Quarterly................................„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.
Per Annum..............................Rs. 12
Half-yearly..............................„ 6
Quarterly................................„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Inchmari (s), from Shields; Siam (s), Trieste; and Bolchow (s), Persian Gulf.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 30th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 1,93,844 in receipts.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 23rd October 1886, shows a decrease of Rs. 52,812 in receipts.

Ardaseer Hormarjee Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance during the month of October last was 2,511, of which 482 were new admissions, the daily average being 810

Polo.—The game this afternoon will be:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Arthur (captain), Mr. Barton, Mr. Holland and Mr. Pease *vs.* White—Mr. Gray (captain), Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Macrae and Capt. Salmon. Play will begin at 4-45 p.m.

Fall of a House.—Yesterday afternoon, a two-storied house situated at Lower Duncan Road, while being pulled down on account of the delapidated state it was in, by a number of labourers, suddenly came down with a crash, and four of the labourers who were close by got more or less injured. They were removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital.

Music at the Esplanade.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at half-past five o'clock:—

Quadrille	Pantomime	C. Coote.
March	Scipio	Handel.
Valse	La Gitana	E. Bucalossi.
Overture	Iphigenie en Aulide	Gluck.
Polka	Camarade	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Railway Extension in Hyderabad.—The extension of the Nizam's State Railway into British territory is to be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The Consulting Engineer to the Government of Madras is to scrutinise and forward all the plans and schedules to the Revenue authorities for the acquisition of the necessary land; and, to avoid any delay in the transfer of the land, a separate revenue officer will be deputed to this special work.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Goolam Tyebally, aged 24 years. Deceased, on the 26th ultimo, whilst engaged in packing some crackers in a tin case at his house in Mutton Road, they suddenly exploded, and several fragments of the tin case entered his body, and he died on Tuesday night, from the effects of the injuries he received. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Salar Jung's Distinguished Visitors.—The *Deccan Times* mentions that the two French noblemen, who are staying with his Excellency the Minister at Bolarum, will leave for Bombay on Friday or Saturday next. They will remain at Bombay to meet Lord Dufferin, who arrives there next week. This presumably refers to Marquis de Breteuil and the Count le Breteuil, who came to India in the same vessel as the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on a grand shikarring expedition.

Theft at Malabar Hill.—Mr. Branson, residing at Warden Road, Malabar Hill, reported to the police, that his cash box, containing office papers, some cheques, receipts, account book and currency notes, in notes for Rs. 100, and some small notes, to the value of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,600, which was placed in his bedroom at half-past 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, was found missing about an hour afterwards.

Hyderabad and Lady Dufferin's Fund.—We understand that a sum of about Rs. 18,000 has been subscribed to Lady Dufferin's Fund in Hyderabad. His Highness the Nizam heads the list of subscribers with a large donation, the Minister and a few other Nobles have given lesser sums. Rs. 18,000 is a very small contribution for a wealthy city like Hyderabad, and we hope to see it considerably increased before the subscription list is finally closed. By virtue of its position as the first native State in India, Hyderabad should be ahead of all others in supporting the noble work which Lady Dufferin is labouring so diligently to perfect.—*Deccan Times.*

The Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad.—We learn that very heavy rain has fallen at Aurungabad. On Monday morning last 3 inches fell in as many hours. The camps at Roza and Aurungabad for the Viceroy are being completed as rapidly as possible. Mr. Stevens left Hyderabad some days since to superintend preparations. It is now, we hear, decided that the reception of the Viceroy there is to be left to the local officials. No one will be sent from Hyderabad. A deputation, consisting of the Minister and the chief Nobles of the State, will, however, meet the Viceroy at Goolburgah. We learn that the Hon'ble Theodore Hope precedes the Viceroy to Hyderabad. He has always taken a very keen interest in the extension of railways in Hyderabad territory. Sirdar Dilar-ud-Dowlah, the Railway Secretary, left last night to meet the Hon'ble Mr. Hope at Wadi.—*Id.*

Theft at the Marine Lines.—Lieutenant Beville, residing at No. 40, Marine Lines, reported to the police yesterday morning that his silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 150, and also Rs. 40 in cash, and a currency note for Rs. 20, together with a brown leather courier bag, containing valuable papers, had been stolen between 10 o'clock on Tuesday night and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The police, upon enquiries, found the courier bag with the papers in the compound of the bungalow yesterday morning. The cash box from which the money was stolen was found to be forced open and left in the same spot where it was placed by Lieutenant Beville on Tuesday night.—A dispatch box, belonging to Lieutenant Brownrigg, residing in the same bungalow, was also found to have been forced open, but in the same place where that gentleman had placed it the evening before.

Suicides.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Jeeta Hunta, aged 23 years, who kept a milk shop at Bholeshwur. For the past four days the deceased appeared to be very much depressed in spirits, in consequence of a creditor having sued him in the Small Cause Court for Rs. 40, which amount he had already paid. At 5 p.m. on Tuesday he was found lying unconscious and breathing stertorously, suffering from the effects of opium. At 8 o'clock in the night he was removed to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Dongree Street, touching the death of Kessew Mooljee, aged 20 years, a labourer who came to Bombay lately. At 7 p.m. on Tuesday he jumped into a well, and was taken out by means of drags an hour after, when life was extinct. It is supposed that it was owing to his being in involved circumstances that he took this rash step. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

Receiving an Illegal Gratification.—Balloo Dewjee, a muccadum employed in the Executive Engineer's Department, Bombay Municipality, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with receiving a gratification other than a legal remuneration as a public servant, from Hossain Gangji, a dealer in parched grain at Grant Road. The case for the prosecution was that on the 12th September last, the accused went to the shop of the complainant and removed a canvas blind that was overhanging the front of the shop. The complainant on that occasion marked a two-anna piece with ink and wrapped it in a piece of paper and handed it to the accused, on the understanding that he would not molest him, or raise any objection to the canvas screen being placed in front of the shop for the future, which money the accused accepted. In the meantime complainant went to a police sepoy doing duty close by and related the matter to him. The policeman then accompanied the complainant to a liquor shop, where he found the accused, and on searching him found the two-anna piece, together with the paper in which it was wrapped. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's similar imprisonment.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

Mr. Cooper gave his decision yesterday at the Fort Police Court, in the case in which Currumjee Alibhoy and four servants were charged at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay with having obstructed Mr. Thomas West and other municipal officers in the execution of their duty.

His Worship said: It appears to me that the words, water course, drain or channel mentioned in the second paragraph of section 205 refer to such as are vested in the Corporation under the Act, or under the control of the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the Act. It is necessary that the drain should be legally made either under the provisions of the Act or with the consent of the owner of the property through which the drain passes. No evidence has been given to prove that the drain was made under the provisions of the Act, or with the consent of the owner of the property through which it passed at the time it was made. There is no evidence which justifies me in presuming that the drain was vested in the Corporation. That being so, the case fails in proving that the municipal servants, at the time they were obstructed, were in the performance of any duty under the Act, and I acquit the accused.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper resumed the investigation into the charge brought against Mr. Henderson, the chief engineer of the s. s. Nurjehan, of having assaulted on the high seas Alisab Abdool Gunny, late a fireman on the same ship, about the 24th September last.

Mr. D'Souza represented the brother of the deceased, who prosecutes; and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defence.

Mr. D'Souza said he was sorry that the witnesses who could speak to the reasons which drove the deceased to commit suicide, and of the ill-treatment he had received, were not present. However, those witnesses who were present would be called.

Fakeer Mahomed, a fireman, stated he was on board with the deceased when the Nurjehan left Bombay for Rangoon on the 22nd September. Witness saw the accused come down into the stokehole when about three days' sail from Bombay. The deceased was there removing the ashes. The accused, who was ever in the habit of abusing every one around him, when he went into the hold, struck the deceased with a piece of packing. This was in the afternoon, and that morning he had also struck him. Alisab was hit on the back, knocked down, and while in that position was struck three more blows. He had done or said nothing to receive the beating. Witness was below when the vessel was stopped.

In answer to Mr. Chitty, witness said he had just finished his work and was standing under the ventilating shaft when the accused came down. Alisab was standing near the coal bunker, where there was a breeze, and pricking the fires, removing the ashes and breaking coals. Witness did not think he was standing there for the breeze. There were four men in the stokehole and the trimmers in the bunkers.

Another fireman, named Shaik Abba Mahomed Sallee, deposed to seeing the accused enter the stokehole and strike the deceased Alisab with a piece of packing. Witness did not interfere. The serang also struck Alisab, but witness did not know why.

In cross-examination witness said he was standing on the port-side and Alisab on the starboard side breaking coal.

Other witnesses were called but did not testify to having seen the accused commit any assault, but spoke to his general habit of beating them.

Mr. D'Souza desired a further adjournment so as to call two witnesses who were important.

Mr. Cooper remarked that of all the witnesses on whom summons had been granted at his request, only one was not present.

Mr. D'Souza said he did not know how it was, but he was informed that of the nine witnesses they called only seven had given their evidence. However, as he could not help it, he would close his case.

Mr. Chitty then addressed the Court on the evidence given by the prosecution. He characterized the case as a got up one, a conspiracy against the chief engineer, and he proceeded to point out descrepancies in the testimony of the many firemen who were called—descrepancies which are generally found in such cases.

Mr. Chitty then called Jesse Baskett, the third engineer, who said he had been on watch from 12 to 4 a.m. when the ship left, on the 21st. The deceased was in his watch. On the 23rd he came down as usual, but went away after an hour; the tindal did his work. Witness told the serang that he was very much troubled for steam. The accused subsequently spoke to witness about it, and then he reported the disappearance of the deceased. In the afternoon watch the deceased again left after working for an hour, when he hid in the bunker. Witness reported the matter to the chief, who came down and as he passed the store-room asked for a piece of packing which witness gave him. It was a small piece. Witness told the deceased to come out, and he came out at once and started work. Witness and the chief then went on deck. A little while after that the tindal reported that the deceased had again left the stokehole and witness informed the chief of the fact.

In cross-examination, witness said that the accused had not entered the stokehole during the 12 to 4 watch, and had not struck the deceased. When the deceased was lying in the bunker hiding he was not in pain. Witness had heard that Alisab had jumped overboard; he only thought that he was a lunatic. Witness had no reason to think that Alisab was ill.

Mr. James Hampton, the second engineer, stated that when receiving charge at 4 a.m., the last witness reported the disappearance of deceased. At six the serang brought the defaulter down to the engine-room, and he was made to work in witness's watch as he would not work in his own. At about one o'clock witness was informed that the deceased had jumped overboard. He stopped and reversed the engines, and after a few minutes went ahead.

The second tindal, who was the next witness, corroborated the third engineer, but added that the accused gave him certain orders.

Mr. Peter Suttton Budd, captain of the Nurjehan, said that on the 23rd at 1-30 p.m., he came up from the saloon, where he had had tiffin. A few minutes afterwards he heard the telegraph ring go, and the second officer met him and told him there was a man overboard. Witness put all hands to stations by a signal from a whistle. The ship had been put full speed astern when he went on the bridge. The life-buoy was thrown overboard and a boat lowered about three minutes after the alarm was given. Being a long vessel, 375 ft. in length, it took some time to turn round, and steam for the buoy, while the boat was searching for the man. After some considerable time, there being no signs of the man, the boats were recalled and the ship put on her course. Witness then sent for all who knew anything about the reasons why the man jumping overboard. He made enquiries, but no one knew why. They all thought it was because the heat was too great. The temperature was about 125 deg. The heat was excessive below. Witness reported the matter to the port officer at Rangoon.

At this stage the case was further adjourned till this morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice West:—

Re Arab Abdool Razak Dubecha.—On behalf of the insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to over a lakh of rupees, Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for two months.

Re Thucker Muljee Waljee.—Mr. Kothare, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

Re Ramchunder M. Devulker.—Mr. Manker moved for the insolvent's personal discharge.

The Judge: The insolvent has robbed his deceased brother's wife of her ornaments. He says that a decree was passed against him in respect of the ornaments, and he could not have said less. He deprives this widow of her ornaments, and appropiates the proceeds to his own use. He is then sued in the High Court and a decree is passed against him, and he finally tries to shake off that responsibility by coming to the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Manker said the insolvent did not admit the allegation. Even if the discharge was adjourned, what good would the creditors obtain?

The Judge said the creditors might not get any particular good, but society would, as the order would act as a deterrent to other persons who tried to appropriate things of their neighbours, especially of their sisters-in-law. The application was adjourned for a month without protection.

The widow abovementioned, a young woman of about eighteen years, here entered the witness-box and presented a petition of opposition to the insolvent's discharge.

The Judge directed that the case should come on in its turn in the opposed list at the end of the month's adjournment.

Re Amirchund Laljee.—Mr. Vicajee applied for an extension of the interim order for the insolvent, which was granted for four months.

Re Syed Hooseinbhai.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which his Lordship granted.

Re Jalla Vajanund.—Mr. Vicajee made a similar application in this case, which was granted.

Re Borah Abdoolali Noroodin.—Mr. Manker, who represented the insolvent, applied for his personal discharge, which was granted.

Re Ramjee Luxmon.—Mr. Manker applied for the personal discharge of this insolvent. An opposition had, however, been filed, and his Lordship postponed the matter for three months, the insolvent being granted a protection order for the time.

Re Lukhmidas Dwarkadas.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. The application was granted.

Re Gopal Purshotum and another.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

Re Rustomjee Dadabhoy Daruvalla.—The insolvent, on the application of Mr. Manker, was granted an interim order.

Re Hugh D. Fisher.—The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for leave to withdraw his petition. The Judge granted a rule *nisi*, directing the usual notices to be inserted.

Re Cowasjee Jehangir Kurranee.—Mr. Manker moved for the insolvent's discharge, which was granted.

Discharges Postponed.—The following insolvents, who, on the face of their schedules, appeared to have recklessly contracted debts, had their discharges postponed without protection:—Doolab Purshotum and others, for two months; Jivajee Dowlutrao Jadow and others, for two months; and Pandoo Bhawajee Savut, for three months.

Discharges Granted.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Hormusjee Jevajee Desai, Dinsha Rustomjee Moolla, Bheema, widow, Edwin W. C. Marshall, and Hiralal Bodhram.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH OCTOBER.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain R. F. Briscoe, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the Overland mails of the 15th October. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr and Mrs Young
Rev Ramsay
Mrs Jacobs and 2 Infants
Miss Dunn
Mrs Skeen and infant
Miss Biscoe
Miss Gregory
Mr Leckie
Mr Nicker
Mr Potter
Mr Midwood
Col. Mrs and Miss Blowers
Dr B T Suftrien
Mr and Mrs Dale
Mr E G Kaye
Mrs Stevens
Mr C Pearson
Mr O S Higman
Maj C M Brown
Mr Jas Frietas
Mr and Mrs West
Mr Swaboda
Miss Forbes
Leiut Walsh
Mr Fiens

From Brindisi.

Mr Winter
Mr and Mrs Burkitt
Mr F Hartman
Mr Conroy
Mr Williamson
Col and Mrs Sewell and Son
Col C R M Walter
Mr Kennedy
Col Erskine
Mr R M Horsford
Mr Elliott
Mr Lee-Warner
Mr and Mrs Sheppard
Mr J B Beachcroft
Mrs Cleghorn
Mrs Thomson
Mr and Mrs Moran and Inft
Capt and Mrs Coles
Mr D R Keith
Mr C O Andrae
General Gile, C B
Mr and Mrs Stevens
Rev A Britten
Mrs Lock
Mrs C Sharp
Mr F Wyer
Mr and Mrs Macnaghten.
Mr Barker
Mr W C Furnivall
Mrs Dunlop
Mr S G Gowan
Mr Adam
Mr S Cator
Mr C Gosling
Two Misses Monk
Mr A Tyott
Miss Hemry
Miss Brownrigg
Mr Jones
Mr S M Fraser
Mr H McCormack
Col Trevor
Mr W P Carson
Major E R Ellis
Mr W T Hall
Mr F A Dashwood
Mr Mondy
Mr J C Arburthnot
Mr F Place
Mr McCracken
Mr D M Scoble
Mr Bartlett
Dr J Burgess
Mrs Morrison
Miss Ward

From Venice.

Mr and Mrs Kelsall
Mr and Mrs Nosworthy
Mr and Mrs Gallois & infant
Mrs and Miss Langley
Colonel Noble
Mrs Noble and Miss Noble
Miss Forbes
Dr Blaendaker
Rev B Ninde and Miss Ninde
Mr J W Fido
Mr and Mrs. Stuart Forbes

From Suez.

Shaik Mahomed Uman Buk
Mr Muckorjee
Mr Bouvey
Mr Philipi

From Aden.

Syed Md bin Abdulla
Mustopha Pasha and 3 ladies
5 adults and 12 children
Aba Salam
Mr Grant

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE 8TH TO 15TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen, with the Duchess of Albany, attended Divine service on Sunday in Crathie Church.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Abergeldie on Wednesday, and proceeded to Edinburgh, where they yesterday inspected the International Exhibition now being held.

Prince Albert Victor on Wednesday formally opened the new Victoria Hospital at Burnley.

Sir F. Lascelles has been appointed Minister to Roumania in place of Sir W. White, appointed as Ambassador to Constantinople.

It is announced that a Cabinet Council will be held about the 26th inst. to arrange the programme of business in Parliament next session.

The autumn meeting of the Congregational Union was begun on Tuesday at Norwich, the Rev. E. White presiding.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held at Manchester on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir W. Lawson, M. P.

The Church Congress at Wakefield closed its sittings on Friday.

The first provincial meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants was opend yesterday at Manchester, Mr. Whinney, of London, being the president.

At a meeting of the London Court of Common Council it was unanimously resolved that the freedom of the city should be presented to Mr. H. M. Stanley, the celebrated African explorer.

Mr. Gladstone has been indisposed by cold, but, although he has been necessarily confined to the house, there is no reason to apprehend any serious consequences.

Mr. J. W. Dod, a Bristol merchant, has offered a sum of £5,000 towards the completion of the towers of the cathedral of that city.

Mr. G. Dupre, who was for many years M.P. for Bucks, died on Thursday.

The Hon. T. Grosvenor, second son of Lord Ebury, and Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg, died on Friday.

The Ramsgate magistrates on Tuesday dismissed the charge against a French fisherman of maliciously wounding an Englishman.

Two gunboats have been ordered to cruise off Folkestone and Ramsgate for the protection of the British fishermen.

A statue of the late Miss Dorothy Patteson, better known as Sister Dora, was unveiled at Walsall on Monday, in commemoration of her long and self-denying labours in aid of the sick and suffering.

The farmers in the district of Llangollen have refused an offer of 10 per cent. reduction in tithes, insisting on 25 per cent. Resolutions in favour of disestablishment and land reform were passed at a meeting held on Saturday. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have refused to grant any reduction on their Welsh properties.

The steamer Anchoria, respecting whose safety some apprehensions were excited by her non-arrival at New York, has put into St. John's, Newfoundland, with main shaft broken.

A steam boiler exploded on Friday at the Clifton Ironworks, Sheffield, causing the death of two men and dangerous injuries to three others.

Two recruits of the Hampshire Regiment at Winchester were playing on Friday with a loaded rifle, when the weapon exploded, killing one of the men.

Three fishermen of Sark were drowned on Saturday, a sudden squall causing their boat to capsize.

Sheriffs' officers, supported by Police and Marines, have been engaged for several days in serving notices of proceedings for arrears of rates and rents. In many cases the arrears of rates were paid immediately.

A man walking along the railway near Banbury was run over on Saturday night by an express train and was killed.

A plague of midgets, small flies, has presented itself in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The diminution in the number of swallows, caused by starvation on their arrival in spring, is assumed to be the cause of the present visitation.

A sum of £30,000 has been bequeathed by the late Mr. Thomas Lockerbie, formerly a brass founder in Glasgow, to be applied to the erection of almshouses in Edinburgh.

The Cesarewitch Stakes at Newmarket was won on Tuesday by Mr. Vyner's colt Stone Clink, defeating 17 other horses.

A man has been remanded at Bow-street Police Court for obtaining a watch and purse by means of the "confidence trick" from a sergeant of Cheshire Police on a visit to London.

A gamekeeper at Blairgowrie was shot dead on Saturday by the accidental discharge of his employer's gun.

Two men, who had challenged each other to swim, were drowned on Monday in the Medway at Penshurst.

At the meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. T. Healy recommended that if policemen entered houses where meetings were being held that they should be thrown out of the window.

Several further "moonlight' outrages and raids for arms have occurred in the south of Ireland. A man who is suspected of being the leader of the "moonlighters" in Cork and Limerick has been arrested.

The result of the elections in Bulgaria has been the return of an overwhelming majority of members supporting the Regency Government. In several places the Russian Consuls formally declared the elections to be invalid, and in some others the election were forcibly prevented. At Dubnitza two of the candidates and a schoolmaster were murdered, it is stated, by Macedonians who had been brought by the Russian agents. General Kaulbars is about to leave Varna, and it is reported that his mission has been brought to an end by order from St. Petersburg.

Obituary.—Major-Gen. C. Reay, Ben. Ret.; Col. R. B Kennedy, Mad. Inf.; Surg. W. Middlemas, Mad. Ret.; Major Norman Macdonald Burt, late R.A.; Major R. J. Abbott; the Hon. T. G. Grosvenor, C.B.; Col. W. Denny; Rear-Admiral M. B. Dunn; Mr. G. C. Du Pre; Rev. W. Barnes, B.D.; Mr. J. T. Burgess, F.S.A.; Lady Hume Campbell.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* yesterday denounced elections as having been carried on by force and fraud, and insists that it is impossible for Russia to recognize a Chamber so elected.

The movements of Lord R. Churchill have been a subject of grave interest to the Continental Press, but there is no reason to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has any political objects in view during his holiday tour. After visiting Prague, Lord R. Churchill has returned to Vienna, presumably on his return to England.

In the Austrian Lower House, on Friday, Count Taaffe, replying to an interpellation, said that the relations between the Monarchy and Germany remain unchanged, and there was no reason to apprehend any weakening of their close and confidential relations. The Opposition desired to raise a debate on the subject, but the majority refused to permit it.

About 20 men charged with being engaged in an Anarchist conspiracy to burn Vienna have been arrested. Large quantities of arms and explosive materials have been found at the residences of some of the prisoners.

The Porte has formally sanctioned the new loan of 11 millions for the assistance of the Egyptian Administration.

The Italian Government is said to contemplate vigorous measures against convents which have, in defiance of the law, received new members of their communities.

At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday the French Ministry decided to oppose the Budget Committee's suggestion of an income-tax, but undertook to study the question before next year.

Senor Sagasta has succeeded in reforming his Ministry at Madrid, but the advanced Liberal papers complain that the composition of the Cabinet has become more Conservative.

Religious conflicts of Mahomedans and Hindoos have occurred at Delhi at a town in the Punjab, but they have been suppressed without serious results.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived at Simla.

The fisheries question still continues to be a source of trouble on the Canadian and American coasts. A vessel has been seized by the Canadian authorities at Shelbourne for not reporting herself on anchoring. It is not believed, however, that any diplomatic difficulty will arise on the question.

The Sydney Legislative Assembly has rejected by a considerable majority a vote of censure on the Ministry proposed by Sir H. Parkes.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN THE ELECTIONS.

The elections for the Great Sobranje took place in Bulgaria on Sunday, October 10, and, in spite of General Kaulbars' tour, and the intrigue and active interference of Russian Consuls, they have resulted in the return of a strong anti-Russian majority. So far as is yet known, 480 of the 590 deputies belong to the Governmental party, 26 to the Zankoffists, and 15 to the Karaveloffists. In Eastern Roumelia all the 44 deputies chosen are adherents of the Government. The elections passed off quietly, except where disturbances were promoted by Russian machinations. On Saturday the Government sent a circular to all the foreign Consuls requesting them to advise the subjects of their respective countries resident in Bulgaria not to interfere in the elections, under penalty of being immediately expelled the country. In reply to this circular M. Nekliudoff sent the following note to M. Natchevitch:—

"Monsieur le Ministre,—I herewith return you the copy of the circular note which you have thought necessary to address to me under date of September 27th (O. S.). I consider it my duty to inform you that the representatives of the Imperial Russian Government in Bulgaria will well know how to defend those under their protection against any illegal attempt on the part of the Administration, just as they have always known how to keep the conduct of the Russian subjects in Bulgaria within the strictest limits of the law. I have the honour to inform you, M. le Ministre, that, pending the receipt of instructions from General Kaulbars concerning the question which you have raised, all exchange of written communications between the Imperial Diplomatic Agency of Russia and those governing Bulgaria is interrupted. A copy of my present note will be communicated to the representatives of the Powers at Sophia."

About 150 peasants arrived in Sophia on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, from the surrounding villages and proceeded to the Russian Consulate, where they gave cheers for the Czar, and asked for his protection. M. Nekliudoff, the Russian Diplomatic Agent, thereupon appeared on the balcony, and delivered a short speech. At its close the peasants again gave cheers for the Czar and for Bulgaria, after which they proceeded to the polling-place, and attempted to storm the room and seize the urns. They were, however, attacked and driven off by the crowd of electors, a number of them being wounded in the affray. The peasants then returned to the Russian Consulate, where the injuries of the wounded were ostentatiously dressed, and food and drink—especially drink—were supplied to them. Meanwhile a crowd assembled in front of the Russian Agency, from which suddenly pistol shots were fired—it is alleged by the Russian kavasses. Fortunately no one was hurt, though the adjacent buildings occupied by the English and German Consulates show marks of the bullets; an officer's horse was killed, and it is affirmed that the German Consul, Herr von Thielmann, was nearly struck. Great consternation prevailed among the more peaceable inhabitants, and the Government sent soldiers to preserve the peace. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—"M. Nekliudoff at first made no attempt to restrain the fire, but shortly afterwards, becoming alarmed as to the consequences, he wrote a note to Sir F. Lascelles as his senior colleague, stating that a regrettable incident had occurred. Two shots, he said, had been fired by a Montenegrin refugee whom he immediately caused to be arrested. The real facts sufficiently show that this version is a shameless prevarication and perversion of the truth. The occurrence, moreover, was witnessed by large numbers of people. Presently, upon the indignant remonstrances of the German Consul, M. Nekliudoff, who a couple of hours before had boasted he would keep his bands safe under the shelter of the Agency for months if necessary, turned the unfortunate dupes out into the street, where they were promptly arrested by the soldiers, and, amidst the execrations of the people, consigned to prison until an inquiry shall have been completed. Several peasants who attempted to escape and conceal themselves were very severely hustled by the angry crowd and military patrols. From the statements of these ignorant peasants, it appears, that they were inveigled by Russian emissaries, who, under the disguise of gendarmes, have been visiting the villages in the environs of Sophia for several days past, with a view to collect bands to create disturbances during the elections."

On Monday morning, Oct. 11. M. Nekliudoff, by order of General Kaulbars, addressed three notes to the Bulgarian Government. The first condemned the Bulgarian circular of Saturday. The second ran as follows:—"By order of General Kaulbars, I have the honour to communicate that the Imperial Government declares to-day's elections illegal, and as having no value in its eyes." The following is the text of the third note; I believe it my duty to bring to your notice officially, and in the most energetic manner, the acts of aggression with stones committed yesterday, without any provocation, in presence of the police, against the Russian Agency by the mob assembled outside the railings. I protest also against the atrocities committed by the gendarmerie and troops on the Bulgarian peasants who had taken refuse in the Agency, and were leaving in perfect order in small groups and carrying no arms.

The Russian Consul at Widdin went to the Prefect and asked him to delay the election, as, if held, it would not be recognized by Russia. The Prefect replied by reminding the Consul that Bulgaria was still independent, and that the Sobranje alone could say whether the elections were legal or not. Similarly, the Russian Consul at Varna visited the Prefect at that town and complained to him that certain mysterious persons were hovering around the Consulate in order to prevent the people from coming to express their sympathy for Russia; and he stated besides that the elections were illegal. To this the Prefect answered that no mysterious persons had been seen about the Consulate, and that if peace were disturbed he should hold him responsible.

A telegram from Dubnitza states that MM. Grancieroff and Zagra, deputies, and M. Dimitroff, the Prefect belonging to the Government party, were murdered by Macedonians during the elections at that place on Sunday. At Vratza and Slavene, where the population is favourable to Russia, the elections were not proceeded with. At Buccino an attempt was made to hold the election; but the electoral bureau was several times dispersed by the people, and was at length forced to close the polls.

It is reported that a plot has also been discovered to create disturbances throughout the country. On Saturday the authorities of the department of Eski Zagra informed the Prefect of Philippopolis of the arrest of a Macedonian, a Russian agent, who has been endeavouring to organize a band of insurgents against the Government. The prisoner stated that the Russian Consulates at Philippopolis, at Sophia, and at Rustchuk had organized in their respective departments four bands, under the leadership of trusted partisans of Russia, which were to meet on the 17th inst. on the heights of St. George's in the Balkans, and thence to disperse themselves over the country; stirring up a revolt against the Government in order to prepare the way for a Russian occupation.

The reports on the results of the Bulgarian elections (says a telegram of the 14th ult.) are more and more favourable. Of the 580 elections that have taken place, only fifty were in favour of the Russophile opposition. Nine districts abstained from polling. In the districts of Dubnitza, Trajan, and Iska elections could not be held owing to disturbances by the Russian party. In the districts of Vratza and Belo Slatina the electors renounced the exercise of their right. The authorities have succeeded in capturing at Dubnitza the murderers of the Deputies Gruzaroff and Zograff, the Prefect Dimitroff and the local schoolmaster. It is stated that the proceedings at Dubnitza were due to Russian bribery. M. Karaveloff too has laboured indefatigably to incite the electors against the present Government. General Kaulbars yesterday carried on with St. Petersburg, an animated telegraphic correspondence with St. Petersburg, and those in close contact with him believed that he would receive orders to return by way of Odessa to St. Petersburg. An announcement has arrived that General Kaulbars has been desired to abandon his journey to Eastern Roumelia. It is averred that he is returning to Rustchuk.

The Bulgarian Government have replied to the three notes delivered to them by M. Nekliudoff. With regards to their circular concerning the interference of foreigners in the elections, they justify it by reason of the duty incumbent upon them to maintain order. Concerning the censure of the Government by General Kaulbars, they request M. Nekliudoff to communicate to him that the Bulgarian Ministers can only accept blame from the National Assembly, as is the custom in all constitutional countries. In answer to the note declaring the recent elections illegal, the Government state that the Russian Agent does not give the text of any law proving the illegality of Sunday's elections, they quote articles of the Bulgarian Constitution to show their legal character.

FAILURE OF GENERAL KAULBARS' MISSION.

General Kaulbars' journey has proved a complete failure, having neither had the effect of influencing the elections in a sense favourable to Russia nor of giving rise to any turbulent incident affording a colourable pretext for Russian occupation. On reaching Sistova on the 7th ult., the General met with a cold reception. Shortly after his arrival a meeting of about 1,000 of the inhabitants was held, at which a resolution was adopted declaring against the intervention of Russia. General Kaulbars having subsequently expressed a wish to see the officers in the town, the mayor replied that the officers had no business to mix themselves up with politics. The General thereupon sent a letter to the commanding officer inviting him and brother officers to meet him, as he had an important message from the Czar to the army to communicate to them. The commanding officer, however, sent a refusal and said that if the General had any communication to make he must address it to the Bulgarian Government. The officer also telegraphed the contents of the General's letter to the Government at Sophia. General Kaulbars left Sistova in the evening for Rustchuk. He was, on his arrival there, received by the Russian Consul. None of the general public were on the quay, as darkness had set in. While he was at Rustchuk the commander of the troops called upon him. The General insisted upon receiving a visit from the officers of the garrison; but they declined to have anything to do with the Russian envoy. A deputation of 250 notables visited General Kaulbars, and handed him a written declaration, in which they condemned the action of the Zankoffists, and charged the General with injustice towards the Government, of whose measures they expressed approval. General Kaulbars tried to speak against the Government, but dismissed the notables, on meeting with opposition from them, without entering into further conversation. At Shumla the General was encountered by a large crowd, who informed him, through spokesmen, that they had full confidence in the present Government, and that they desired the immediate convocation of the Sobranje and the punishment of the conspirators. Another crowd, numbering about five thousand people, afterwards collected near the window at which General Kaulbars was seated, and hooted twelve Zankoffists who went to pay their respects to him. The General called an officer and asked him to disperse the crowd; but he answered that it was not his business, and declined to interfere. On his way from Shumla to Varna General Kaulbars stopped for a short time at Pravadi. At the railway station was a deputation headed by a municipal functionary, a Polish Jew, and the General was loudly cheered by these people. On reaching Varna he was received by a party of men, led by two Russian subjects, who accompanied him to the Russian Consulate. Here, however, General Kaulbars was immediately surrounded by a menacing crowd, who cheered for "Independent Bulgaria" and dispersed the body of Russian partisans. A military patrol was afterwards posted in front of the Consulate in order to protect the building. General Kaulbars has, it is reported, telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions as to whether, under the existing circumstances, he is to proceed with his journey or not.

THE CZAR AND THE SITUATION.

Speculation is rife as to Russia's next move. In St. Petersburg the situation is regarded as very grave, the newspapers, practically abandoning all hope of peace. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"Although not only the Panslavist papers but also the so-called patriotic journals cry out loudly that Russian honour is at stake in Bulgaria, that retreat is impossible, and that an immediate occupation of the country is necessary, the opinion continues to prevail among reasonable people here, Russian as well as foreign, that peace will be preserved. The Czar has not changed his pacific views, and will not take any ulterior steps in Bulgaria which might lead to warlike complications. I may add that this is not owing to the recent declarations made in England and Austria, but in spite of them. Meanwhile, if the foreign policy of the empire were decided by the press, extreme measures would certainly at once be taken against Bulgaria. Fortunately this is not the case, and thus all dangerous complications will no doubt be avoided." The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"There is but too much reason to believe that the Czar is kept imperfectly informed of what is going on. Possible his present frame of mind may render it advisable that certain intelligence should be withheld from him. In any case, he knows a great deal less concerning the events which have taken place in Bulgaria within the past fortnight than does the public. The Czar reads the *Moscow Gazette* and one of the Warsaw papers regularly. The English French, German and Austrian papers are reviewed for him, and the extracts taken from them pass through the hands of four or five officials before they reach the Czar. By this means he only sees what it is thought expedient to show him. The same course is followed with State papers. They are carefully revised before the Czar sees them, and when he was last at Copenhagen he was so nervous that for a couple of days no official documents were communicated to him."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, discussing the probable action of the Czar, says:—"In all probability Russia will neither beat a retreat from Bulgaria nor adopt violent measures. She will, with tough perseverance, simply continue to act towards the Bulgarian Regency the part which she played with Prince Alexander—namely, the *rôle* of an all-paralyzing obstructiveness in the matter of Bulgaria's international relations, and an all-subverting activity in the country itself. Regarding all that is done by the Regency she will adopt the principle of non-recognition, and will, by her numerous agents, delude the Bulgarians into the belief of her readiness to complete their unification, to raise the principality to the rank of a kingdom, and to obtain Macedonia for them, provided that the nation return in humility and obedience to the Czar. She will create disturbances, and thereby keep the country in a permanent fever. She will cause the rouble to circulate in abundance until new Grueffs and Bendereffs appear to prepare for the Regency the fate of Prince Alexander. And in this hard struggle the Regency and the Bulgarian people will be left to their own resources."

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND THE EAST.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the fact that Russia is making efforts to obtain a footing north of the Dardanelles—on the Sea of Marmora—has been fully confirmed from more than one trustworthy source. He adds:—"The object that Russia has in view is to secure the Sultan so firmly that his Majesty will be no longer an independent Sovereign in his own capital, but a satrap or vassal of the Czar, carrying out the latter's orders. This is to be effected either by obtaining a spot north of the Dardanelles or an island in the Sea of Marmora, which would be strongly fortified by Russia; or, what is more likely to succeed, by entirely gaining over Abdul Hamid, who in that case will himself carry out the fortifications suggested by the Muscovite Government. Russian influence is at this moment paramount over the Caliph, who is tempted to accept aid, proferred by Russia, and offered by no body else. The Czar will guarantee to his Majesty the quiet possession of his capital, in return for which he will dictate the policy to be followed by Turkey. Should this fatal agreement be made before the Sultan is in a position to see through the proposals made to him, Russia will close the Dardanelles and the approach to Constantinople to the rest of the world. With the Sultan thus situated, our difficulties in Egypt would become much greater; and with Russia at Constantinople trade with Northern Asia Minor and all that part of the world would be subject to a Muscovite veto. The British Government by sending Sir William White to Constantinople has shown to the Sultan and to Europe that it fully appreciates the dangerous state of affairs at the Golden Horn; but one consequence of party rule is, that even at this moment, I regret to say, there is a feeling in Europe that no Power can trust to the continuity of our policy for six months together. Notwithstanding the signs indicating that the British Government will not hold back when the hour for action shall arrive in co-operation with those who have similar interests in the East, I make bold to say that doubts whether it will not withdraw do exist in the minds of exalted politicians in Vienna and Berlin.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post* asserts that proposals of a most explicit character have been made to the Porte. He says:—"Turkey has been invited to join an offensive and defensive alliance in which, with the exception of the re-occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, she would gain nothing. On the other hand, Russia would proclaim a protectorate, with right of garrison, over Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, Egypt to be occupied by a mixed French and Turkish garrison, under the supreme command of a French general. Greece would be accorded territorial compensation at the expense of Turkey. But the most important clauses of the proposed treaty have regard to an eventual defeat of Great Britain in her Indian possessions. I anticipate a categorical contradiction to these statements, the accuracy of which *I* can entirely maintain."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the report from Constantinople that the Sultan has agreed to send England an ultimatum on the Egyptian question, demanding the immediate evacuation of Egypt, is not believed there. No doubt pressure has been put upon him to get him to assert in a diplomatic paper his right of suzerainty. Russia has been doing everything she can in the Levant to draw France into a diplomatic agreement with her. But the Russian Government overrates the state of French feeling on the Egyptian question. Prince Bismarck has long tried to make Egypt a bone of serious contention between France and England, and has not succeeded; nor will Russia be more successful.

The *Republique Francaise*, in an article dealing with the Egyptian question, declares that the general interests of France and England are not incompatible with one another provided that Egypt be declared neutral territory. "France," proceeds the journal, "does not desire to occupy the country herself, but she will never consent to any other Power taking possession of it. Annexation of Egypt by England would amount to a *casus belli*—a fact which no party in France could ignore. England, as mistress of Egypt and of the Suez Canal, would hold the key to our colonies in the far East, place in check our African empire, and destroy our influence in Syria. A great country could not, without disgrace, accept such a diminution of its power except as a result of a naval or military disaster by which it would be left helpless." In conclusion, the *Republique Francaise* maintains that Egypt being contiguous to the Suez Canal, can only be placed under the international guardianship of the whole of Europe.

PLOT TO BURN VIENNA.

A plot to destroy Vienna has been discovered, and seventeen Anarchists have been arrested—fifteen in Vienna and two in Switzerland. One specially dangerous man, who had formerly been expelled from Vienna, managed to escape. The following are particulars of the plot:—

The police examination of the prisoners has established the fact that the plot was disected from the United States and from London. A very perfect organization had been formed for putting the scheme into execution. The organization, comprised several groups. One had charge of all the details connected with the firing of the captial, a second took charge of the dynamite operations, and a third was neither more nor less than a gang of counterfeit coiners. Apart from those supervisorial groups, there were four others, whose duty it was to execute the plot. To the first of these latter was entrusted the firing of Penzing—that is to say of Schonbrunn; the second was to have set fire to the large timber-yards in and about the capital; while the third had been told off to set the suburbs of Untermeidling and Hetzendorf in flames; and the fourth to do the same at Meindling and Favoriten. While the town was burning in these various places, the dynamite party was to begin its work on the chief buildings of the capital. On this latter point, however, it is difficult to obtain precise information. In addition to the arrests made the police have seized a large quantity of weapons and explosives. Among these are a considerable number of daggers, a quantity of dynamite, printing-machines, and forger's implements, bombs such as Most's *Freiheit* and Peukret's Rohel have advocated the use of, and what are called fire-bottles. These latter, which are of glass are of cylindrical shape. They are about 14in. in height and 2ft. in circumference. Each bottle contained two distinct liquids, which have yet to be analyzed. When ready for use a small fuse is inserted in the neck of the bottle. The lower part of the fuse contains a white powder, and the upper part a piece of wadding. When it is desired to explode the bottle, a few drops of nitric acid are poured on the wadding, and as soon as this soaks through and comes in contact with the white powder, the explosion takes place. The acid penetrating slowly, the person using the bottle can get clear away before the bottle explodes. The bombs are circular, and have a diameter of between 3 in. and 4 in., the centre being filled with a powerful dynamite. They are exploded by any one of some twenty fuzes, provided on the outer surface with percussion-caps. The fuzes are so arranged that it is practically certain, however the bomb is thrown, that at least three of the caps will explode, and so cause the bursting of the bomb. At the secret meetings, which they used to hold at a low public-house in Penzing, the Anarchists were instructed in the manufacture and use of explosives. Since the discovery of the plot it has been ascertained that a fire which recently occurred in the neighbourhood was caused by the Anarchists, who adopted this means of trying the efficacy of their fire-bottles. The police became aware of the existence of the plot on the 2nd inst., and acted with such promptitude that those implicated in it were arrested on the following day—on the eve, that is to say, of St. Joseph's Day, when the scheme was to have been put into execution. The arrests were made as the conspirators were about to hold their last meeting to arrange the final details of their diabolical plot. Some of those arrested made a full confession as soon almost as they were in the hands of the police. The latter first got wind of the affair through the treachery of an Anarchist at Prague, who was in the secrets of the Vienna gang, most of whom are Czechs and Germans. The object of the counterfeit department in the conspiracy was of course to provide money for the Anarchist cause, and the implements and machinery seized by the police comprised everything necessary for the coining. Among other things seized were a number of false beards and police orders for effecting domiciliary visits, provided with forged seals and signatures of police officials. Not long ago a party of five Anarchists, dressed in police uniforms and provided with one of these spurious documents, waited upon an old lady, and, under the pretext that she was suspected of having counterfeit coin in her possession, seized all the money she had in the house, amounting to several hundred florins, and all, of course, perfectly good. Among those arrestep in conection with the present plot are two of these bogus police officials. The *Fremdenblatt*, writing on the plot, says that Most and Peukert (the editor of the *Rebel* in London) are probably especially incensed against Vienna, from which they were both expelled. Other towns, however, it thinks, are in no less danger than Vienna.

THE NEW RIFLE.

Lord Wemyss wrote to the *Times* on Oct. 12 a long letter on the advantages and disadvantages of the new rifle. As for the present arm, "greater accuracy and range" than it possesses, his lordship thinks, are not required for a military arm; and he quotes the opinion of Colonel Guinness, of the Seaforth Highlanders, in favour of its power of standing the usage of war. "There may no doubt have been instances of cartridges jamming; but, inasmuch as the new rifle had the same Martini breech action, the fault evidently, in the opinion of the War Office experts, rests with the cartridge and not with the Martini-Henry breech action. Such, then, being the character of the performances of the existing arm, why is another to be substituted? So far as I know for two reasons only:—1, A bullet fired from the new barrel—for the change is only in the barrel—is said to have a lower trajectory. 2, The bullet being lighter, more rounds can be carried without adding to the weight borne by the soldier. But if the only advantages of the new rifle-barrel are a lower trajectory and a lighter bullet, I maintain that both these advantages can be got out of the existing arm by the adoption into the service of a shorter and lighter bullet, and even without this I believe a lower trajectory could be obtained with the existing bullet and the present gauge by adopting the Metford or Digby system of rifling. But on the other hand, are there no drawbacks to the adoption of the new barrel? Yes: two. 1, The barrel is heavier. 2, The adoption of a smaller calibre will cause a break of gauge. As regards the increase of weight in the barrel, the one thing to be desired for efficiency is to lighten our soldiers' burden in the field as much as possible. With a view to this, in opposition to the preconceived notions of the scientific artillery officers on the Martini-Henry Committee, we managed to take about 1 lb. off the weight of the original Martini-Henry rifle, and at the same time lessen the recoil by shortening the barrel and thickening it at the breech end. Surely then, it is a grave error and a retrograde step to add to the weight of the soldier's rifle. But the great error from which serious danger may arise is the break of gauge. To guard against this, the Martini-Henry Committee recommended a rifle-gauge suitable, as we supposed, to all branches of the service. Previous to that time there were several different gauges in use in the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces, each entailing a supply of different ammunition. It was hoped that the time would come when all troops, regular and reserves, would be armed with the same weapon, and all possible danger from different ammunition would disappear. We did not anticipate that the military authorities would, as they have done, recreate the evil we had hoped to cure, and I earnestly enter my protest against the change, for the consequent evil, I maintain, is out of all proportion to the good to be obtained by the adoption of a smaller bullet; and I hope that this matter will be brought very seriously before the committee to whom this question of the new rifle has been referred. At any rate, I hold that the military authorities, before entailing upon us the evils of increased weight, break of gauge, and the cost of new rifles, should cause experiments in rifling to be made with barrels of the present Martini-Henry gauge and weight. Now as to a repeating action. Are our troops to have repeating actions attached to the new arm? Probably not until all foreign nations have got them. The Swiss for the last twenty years have had the Vetterli repeating action, enabling theirs troops to fire eleven shots without loading. The Americans have Winchester rifles. The Germans, Austrians, Russians, and French are, I believe, all in process of adopting a repeating arm. But, apparently, because no repeating action has been invented as yet that will satisfy the requirements of the scientists at the War Office, our troops are to be placed at a disadvantage if opposed to a foreign foe. Unhappily, the same prejudice exists now, the same arguments are used among and by many military authorities against the repeater that were used against the breech-loader by the military pundits of the time, until the Battle of Sadowa came, and then the day of muzzle-loaders and their upholders was ended.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

WE have to report a further advance of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver, Reuter's London telegram of last evening quoting 46d. per oz. In Rupee Securities there was a further rise of ¼ in Four per cents. at 70⅝; while Four-and-a-half had advanced ⅛th, say to 74¼.

Cotton in Liverpool was steady yesterday; sales 10,000 bales, of which five per cent. were Surats. Spot prices, both of Mid-Uplands and Surats, were quite unchanged, but arrivals of the former were 1-64d. higher for November-January and 1-32d. for February-March, while for March-April they were unchanged.

From New York we have no further news, the market having been closed yesterday owing to holidays.

COTTON.—Our market has been very quiet, but prices are unchanged, and the tone is firmer than yesterday. The only transaction reported is in Fine Bengals, for this month's delivery, at Rs. 165. We quote "Good" at Rs. 148 and Fully Good at Rs. 155, November-December delivery; but for January-February the rate would be fully Rs. 2 higher. Good Kangaum, for March delivery, is in demand at Rs. 175; but sellers will not contract at this price.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is absolutely nothing doing, and quotations in the absence of business would be quite nominal.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yeaterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,123	bales.
Wheat	10,434	cwts.
Linseed	563	,,
Rapeseed	946	,,
Gingelly Seed	2,369	,,
Poppy Seed	59	,,
Groundnuts	188	,,

FREIGHTS.—No fresh business has been reported, and we must call the maaket dull and drooping at our quotations, say:—

Liverpool, 18s. 1½d. meast
London, 18s. meast; 13s. 9d. wheat.
Open Charter, 17s. 6d.
Dinkirk, 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.
Antwerp, 17s. 6d. to 18s.
Marseilles, 17s. 6d.
Genoa, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 3d.
Trieste and Venice, 25s. at Exchange 2s.

EXCHANGE, has been a strong market to-day, and our rates are quite 1-32d. higher. Calcutta has supported the rise, quotations there being 1s. 5 9-16d. for Telegraphic Transfers, and 1s. 6d. for six months' sight Credits, the latter quotation being equal to 1s. 5 27-32d. for three months' sight, or 1-32d. over our closing rate. It is said that the Money market is firm in Calcutta, but the Exchange market there, although firm, is not very active.

It seems likely that Council Drafts will have met a good market to-day in London, at perhaps higher than 1s. 5 9-16d. Our rate for Telegraphic here, Bombay direct requirements will possibly not be large; but if we include Calcutta and China, and consider the somewhat bare state of the Money market in India, together with the good promise of growing crops, there appears to be a fair field for European capital in the East. It will have been noted that Silver has steadily advanced in London, despite our fluctuations in Exchange. We close this evening as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 9-16d. to 19-32d	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 9-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 21-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 13-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·78	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has again been a firmer feeling in Four per cent. Paper, which we quote at closing 1-16th higher, at 97 13-16. Four-and-a-half per cent. is unchanged at 102⅜.

SHARES.—This market may be said to have been closed to-day on account of a Parsee holiday; and though a little business has been done here and there in Bank and Mill shares, we make no change in our previous quotations.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

◆

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, November 2.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·851
Temperature of the Air	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 9
Dew Point	75 2
Relative humidity of Air	·722
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3 4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·8
General Directions of Wind.	*...E, NE, ENE, E, W, WNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	188

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour. and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.

(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot ng. etter than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.

Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class [illegible] Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,

Old Bond St., LONDON.	& 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA.	Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BERGL—October 8, at Budapest, Leonore, the dearly beloved and deeply regretted mother of Louis Bergl, aged 62 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WRAY—SHOTTER—November 3, at St. Nicholas' Church, Frere Road, by license, by the Rev. H. Lord, Hugh Wray of the Harbour Works Department, Kurrachee, to Edith Shotter, youngest daughter of the late Edwin Shotter, Bank of England. (Kurrachee and London, English papers, please copy.

DEATH.

CRAWFORD—November 3, at Breach Candy, Alice Luscombe, the dearly loved wife of C. E. G. Crawford, Bombay Civil Service, aged 28.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLOCH—October 27, at Benares, North India, the wife of the Rev. G. McCallum Bulloch, London Mission, of a son.

COPE—October 30, at Lahore, the wife of F. Haden Cope, B.A., Educational Department, of a daughter.

MUIR—October 30, at Aligarh, the wife J. W. Muir, C.S., of a son.

SAVAGE—October 21, at Cuttack, the wife of H. Savage, C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PENHEAROW—ANDERSON—October 27, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Lahore, at 2 p.m., John Benjamin Penhearow to Ada Elleanor Anderson.

DEATHS.

APCAR—October 28, at 2 Garden Reach, Calcutta, Seth Thomas Apcar, of the Firm of Apcar and Co., aged 39 years, 1 month and 1 day.

TUOHY—October 31, at Moradabad, John Francis, the infant son of Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, I. M.S., aged 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1886.

THE landing of a hundred Russian sailors at Varna is the beginning of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria. General Kaulbars threatened it at the end of last week as a measure of precaution that might be necessitated by the reign of terror to which Russian subjects sojourning in the Principality were exposed, and he has been as good, or as bad, as his word. A hundred sailors, it is true, do not constitute a formidable army of occupation. The garrison of Varna might make short work of them if the guns on the two men-of-war in the harbour could be kept out of the way. But General Kaulbars and his employers count upon making a moral effect. The Grand Sobranje is still preparing to elect a prince, and its deliberations may be powerfully influenced by the feeling that the enemy is not merely at the gates but actually inside them. It may be that General Kaulbars will prove quite out of his reckoning in this. In that case the hundred sailors at Varna would prove to be the forerunners of a more formidable force. The significance of the act lies in this—that it is a step from which Russia, having once taken it, cannot withdraw until her purposes have been satisfied. The lawlessness and wrongfulness of the proceeding is another matter. We are looking at the case now as it must present itself to the minds of statesmen at St. Petersburg, who are little thoughtful of the moralities of the business, but who think much of the obligations which Russia's past pretensions impose upon her. For there is apparently no thought of abating these in the smallest degree. Even General Kaulbars' freaks, though they have astonished all Europe, are formally proclaimed to have the entire approval of the Czar. This is not the best way to discredit the rumours which have been current lately in regard to his Majesty's mental condition. It shows, however, that Russia means to have her own way in Bulgaria, and to get it in her own way, and that it is no disqualification on the part of one of her agents that he is a man of violent methods and of barbaric unscrupulousness. This stamping of the seal of Imperial approbation upon all that General Kaulbars has done is about the most instructive incident that has yet occurred. Russian policy will conform, in its daring defiance of all ethical restraints, to the forecast that has been given of it by the Czar's eccentric envoy. The Cossack envoy is the agent in advance—and apparently not much in advance—of the Cossack policy.

ADVANTAGE will be taken of the presence of the Viceroy at Ahmedabad this week to acquaint his Excellency with the strong feeling which exists in the neighbourhood in favour of the extension of the Anand-Godhra branch railway to Rutlam. This will not be the first occasion on which the representatives of the Government have been urged by the people of the district interested to help forward an enterprise which they believe to be eminently conducive to local prosperity. At the close of last year the Guzerat Sabha, which is about as representative an exponent of the prevailing opinion in that part of the country as we could find, memorialized the Government of Bombay on the subject, and Lord Reay, in promising favourable consideration to the scheme, certainly did not go beyond his predecessor, who had strongly urged the early construction of the line. The Commissioner of the Northern Division of this Presidency has borne testimony to the strength of feeling in the Panch Mahals and Kaira in favour of the scheme. He never remembers, he says, anything like the general feeling which is now expressed in its support, and on several occasions during his tour through the Division last cold weather he was publicly asked to do all in his power to help it forward. Such distinct marks have been shown of an urgent and widespread desire for the accomplishment of the enterprise that they will not be lightly regarded by the Government of India, who, indeed, have so far shown interest in it that they have recently given orders for a re-survey of the country through which the line is to pass. The necessity for the survey is not quite apparent, for the country was carefully gone over only two years ago. But the call for a new survey and for further statistics is encouraging so far as it indicates that the Government are no longer content, as they were a few months ago, with giving the Bombay Baroda and Central India Company the same answer in regard to this project that they had given the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Barsi Road scheme. In each case it was proposed to raise the money on debenture, but this would have involved a corresponding extension of the Government guarantee, and the state of the public finances was deemed to be an all-sufficing reason for declining to recommend the Secretary of State to give his sanction. There are as substantial grounds for questioning the reasonableness of the refusal in the later as in the earlier case. The Government are asked to undertake a very nominal—almost a shadowy—responsibility in order to secure a substantial advantage to an important district. They seem to have made too much of the responsibility and too little of the advantage. Perhaps the Viceroy, after he has examined the question in the light of local opinion and local knowledge, will see good reason for reconsidering the resolution arrived at a few months since.

The Anand-Godra line must be extended to Rutlam at some time, and there would be substantial advantages in extending it now. The low price of iron is one reason against delay. An equally persuading reason may be found in the present state of the money market at home. About a million sterling would be required for the line, and the Company estimate that they could raise this in guaranteed three and-a-half per cent. debentures at about par, or scarcely, if at all, lower than the price that the Secretary of State would get if he went into the market direct. At the most only a quarter of the money raised would be required for use in the first year; the remainder would be at the disposal of the Secretary of State for the public service until it had been gradually expended on the work. Some return might be looked for at an early stage in the progress of the line. The section extending from Godra to Dohud would run through what the Commissioner for the Northern Division has described as a rapidly-improving district, and there is no reason why, within a year from the commencement of the work, the eastern extremity of the existing line should not be extended to Dohud. No motive could be more worthy of respect than the desire of the Government at this time not to add, even potentially, to the liabilities of the State. But the B. B. and C. I. Board, when asking for this addition to their system, are not likely to have made loose guesses at either the cost or the earnings of the proposed extension. The project appears to have recommended itself to them from two points of view. It promises a large and remunerative local and through traffic; it promises to relieve, through the Malwa section of the Rajputana-Malwa line, the often overburdened Rajputana section, from Ajmere to Ahmedabad. The pressure which the growing wheat transit to Bombay is putting upon this latter part of the Rajputana-Malwa system has become serious enough to demand some measure of relief at no distant date. The doubling of the overburdened portion of the line is one of the measures discussed; much is to be said in favour of this course, and perhaps at least as much against it. The section which would have to be doubled if relief were effected in that way has provision made for only a single track, so that the laying down of an extra rail would necessitate the widening of bridges and tunnels and an extension of works the cost of which might be out of proportion to the advantage gained. There is, besides, the general consideration that doubling the existing line, though it would relieve the traffic upon a particular part of the system, would tap no new country. It is a great thing to relieve in any remunerative way the traffic of an overburdened line; the achievement, however, is most beneficent when in doing this it at the same time throws open to the markets of the world a productive country which has been hitherto untapped. It happens in this case that the better course would be also the cheaper, the cost of doubling the Rajputana section being estimated at £1,200,000, as compared with a million sterling, the estimate for the connection of the Rajputana section with the Malwa by continuing the Anand-Godra branch to Rutlam. The device is "contrived a double debt to pay," and yet it would cost less than the plan which is designed to serve a single and a more limited purpose.

The prospects of the local traffic which would be created by an extension to Rutlam seem promising enough. Last year the little Godra line which it is proposed to extend yielded eight and a quarter per cent. on the capital expended on it; this for a line with through communication in only one direction is an almost phenomenally good yield. The extension would pass through country in which there is a brisk traffic in country carts, despite heavy transit duties levied by the Chiefs through whose territory it passes. The railway would kill much of this traffic, and would thus do much towards the destruction of a fiscal system which the Government of India has of late lost no opportunity of discouraging. It would largely increase a trade between Guzerat and Malwa which has attained a certain importance notwithstanding that it has to be carried four to six hundred miles farther than would be necessary if there were reasonably good railway communication between the two provinces. There ought not indeed, other things being equal, to be much difficulty in establishing the superiority of a transit along the base of a triangle over a transit along two sides each of them longer than the base. And while the immediate advantages of the line would be great, there are large contingencies which the Government of India, who usually look a little way ahead in their railway policy, are not likely to leave out of view. There is good country east of the Ajmere-Kundwa branch of the Rajputana-Malwa system, as there is good country to the west of it. Beyond Rutlam lie the fertile states of Jhalrapatan and Kotah, both so productive that in abundant years large remissions of revenue have to be made because there is no market for the surplus crops. In Kotah the Durbar has lately constructed a canal, but the cultivators refuse the water, because they already grow more grain than they can find a market for at any price. The Government of India will doubtless prefer to look at one project at a time, but it is of some importance that in deciding upon this project of a line to Rutlam they should give a thought to the promising possibilities that lie beyond the scheme under notice.

THE results of Lord Ripon's policy of entrusting the provision of Colleges to local Boards and Committees assisted by Government grants, in aid of subscriptions and endowments, are becoming visible in widely distant parts of the Indian Empire. The arrangements for the aided College of Arts at Kurrachee are rapidly approaching completion; and the people of Sind will thus have a fair field for developing higher education in their own way. The Educational Syndicate of Burma, too, have undertaken to establish a similar institution at Rangoon, Lord Ripon's Government having offered a large annual donation for a term of years, and a capitation grant for every student of the College who succeeds at the University examinations. As the years pass by, the historian of Indian education will be interested in reckoning up the various results and successes of these two Colleges. The conditions under which they start are in some respects identical. The sound advice and continued support of Mr. Justice Birdwood, who was then Judicial Commissioner in Sind, greatly aided the creation of the Kurrachee College. The acceptance of the Viceroy's proposals by the Board of Education in Burma was secured, against the opposition of the Director of Public Instruction and his subordinates, by the casting vote of the then President, Mr. Justice Jardine, who said he thought the missionaries and other non-officials had the best of the argument, and that the highest interests of education would be in jeopardy if the learned representatives of those classes were excluded by the local officials from a share of the control of the Rangoon College. We believe that in Sind there was no display of antagonism between the official and other classes of society, but that from the outset, as in Burma at present, this danger was avoided and popular support secured.

The next step in each case was to select Principals and Professors, and here we have to comment on differences of procedure. The Sind Committee have given notice to all the world, by means of advertisement, of the qualifications desired and the salaries offered, with the significant direction that except as regards the professor of Persian none but University graduates need apply. The Rangoon Board have selected the Professors and Lecturers of the High School, out of which the beginnings of the College were developed. But in appointing without advertisement to the office of Principal of the new College the head master of the High School, the authorities are perhaps open to criticism, as the gentleman selected has not studied at a University. The proposal was censured in the germ by the Bishop of Rangoon, who went out of his way to warn the Educational Syndicate that it was important to the success and prestige of the first College of Arts ever started in Burma, that the Principal should be a first-class University man. The then President concurred in this opinion, and we believe that Bishop Bigaudet and other leaders of the mission colleges took the same view. On the other hand, it is to be remarked that the officers in the Educational Department and some other officials thought the requirement of a University degree unnecessary in the case of the Principal, though a valuable qualification for the Professors. But a controversy of this kind is more than academic, and affects other than official interests. It might be urged in these days of financial economy that a Principal who has not taken a high degree in scholarship can be engaged on cheaper terms than a first-class graduate; but the fallacy of this line of argument becomes apparent when applied to the Professors. Credentials of scholarship are as essential, and no more essential, in the one appointment than in the other. The Rangoon authorities have made a new departure, and as they and the Sind Committee cannot both be right in their principle of action, we may be permitted to hope that the former Board will publish their minutes and debates in the usual manner. It was doubtless wise of Lord Ripon to inaugurate the policy of handing over local colleges to local bodies. The relief of the taxpayer and the invaluable cooperation of the local magnates, bishops, judges, merchants and eminent missionaries were thus obtained by means of courtesy and tact. But as the late Viceroy himself remarked, the local boards, like individuals, must learn by experience and through their own mistakes. If the Bishop's warning and the counsel of men who had proved their interest in learning have been rejected for financial reasons, the endowment scheme of the Director of Public Instruction ought to be resuscitated, and, in any case, we think, in the absence of explanations, that the economy should have been effected in the Professoriate, and not in the salary and qualifications of the Principal or Rector.

THERE is some probability, we believe, that St. Andrew's Day will be celebrated in Bombay by a dinner, at which it is hoped H. E. the Governor will preside and the Earl of Rosebery will be a guest.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

◆

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

No one who has had anything to do with journalism can find serious fault with the *Daily News* for iis desperate effort to create a sensation this week by the announcement that the Government had arranged, with the consent of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, to bring in a Home Rule Bill next Session. These are dull times, and the *Daily News* is very badly off for political information just now. A few short years ago, not only did it receive official tips from a powerful Liberal Ministry, but Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke took it into the confidence of the Radical leaders, while Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gorst made it the special instrument of their intrigue for upsetting the old order of things in the Conservative party. But now Sir C. Dilke is gone, and Mr. Chamberlain will have nothing to say to a newspaper which is persistently and viciously Gladstonian. Lord R. Churchill has turned over a new leaf and intrigues no more, and Mr. Gladstone, instead of being in power, is so completely prostrated that no conceivable turn of Fortune's wheel can ever make him the dispenser of valuable information about State secrets again. It was an ingenious idea, therefore, of the *Daily News* to fall back on its imagination for its facts, and invent a wondrous tale of Tory treachery to the electors who placed Lord Salisbury in office to maintain the Union. But the execution of the scheme was not worthy of the conception. It was a clumsy device to bring up the discarded project of provincial councils, which Mr. Chamberlain himself, who originated it, said last Session that he would have nothing more to do with, and to represent the Tories as having adopted this useless and ridiculous substitute for Home Rule. Lord Hartington promptly disavowed the statement that he had given his sanction to anything of the kind; and no doubt Mr. Chamberlain would have spoken out plainly if he had not been, happily for himself, enjoying a voyage up the Mediterranean, and quite unconscious of what the English newspapers were saying about him. As for the Government, it is hardly necessary to repeat that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues will not give Ireland anything in the shape of Home Rule, direct or indirect. If they were disposed to commit such a fraud upon the country, the Tory members of the House of Commons, who have been elected to oppose Home Rule, would refuse to follow them. But it is absolutely certain that they have no such intention. Their one principle of action in dealing with Ireland is to give that country uniformity of local institutions with England and Scotland, and this will be the aim of their new Local Government Bill, which however cannot yet have been passed by the Cabinet. The *Daily News* has found, to its dismay, that the British public is by no means so easily taken in nowadays as was the case before Mr. Gladstone had fallen into such utter disrepute; and in a very awkward and disingenuous fashion, the journal which boasts that it has "the largest circulation of any Liberal paper in the world," has been obliged to confess that it does not itself believe in its wonderful cock-and-bull story. A Radical paper has made rather a good joke on the subject. Assuming the tale to be true, it remarked that Lord Randolph Churchill, instead of wearing "Elijah's mantle," had now put on "Joseph's coat." Lord Randolph is fair game for the satirists, but I shall be greatly surprised if he does not disappoint the spiteful critics who maintain that, having acquired power, the only use he will make of it will be to pass Radical measures of legislation. Many Liberals are still quite at sea as to the great change that has taken place in the character of the Tory party. Conservatives now think for themselves, and will not blindly follow any leader whithersoever he chooses to conduct them. Lord Randolph knows this well, and he is not the man to break up the party by abandoning Conservative principles.

Whatever may be the advantages of free discussion and popular government, I am afraid it must be confessed that in the all-important matter of national defence, a permanent highly centralized military despotism like that of Germany has an unquestionable advantage over the Constitutional Ministries which are dependent for their existence on a shifting Parliamentary majority. Under the English system public men have all their energies, as a rule, so completely absorbed by Parliamentary strife that the practical work of administration is left to the permanent officials in the great departments of State, who are naturally intolerant of change, and unwilling to admit that any improvement is possible in a system which has placed them at the head of affairs. An energetic Parliamentary chief who comes into office with a firm determination to be the master of his department, finds that his life is made a weariness to him by the stubborn and skilful resistance of departmental experts; so that, in most cases, he retires from the contest in disgust, and consents to let things slide, or else, perhaps, a hostile vote in the House of Commons upsets him just as he is beginning to flatter himself that he may be able to get his own way. Lord Charles Beresford, who is as shrewd as he is plucky, seems to have resolved that he at least will use every means of breaking through the official traditions which have hitherto checked all progress at the Admiralty. It can hardly be by accident that his confidential Memorandum to his colleagues on the ludicrous want of preparedness for a war which distinguishes the British Admiralty has found its way into the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He has now enlisted the Press on his side, and may with its aid break down the sheer deadweight of official apathy. Certainly, it is time something were done; for, with both France and Russia showing a disposition to force a quarrel on England, it is not pleasant to be told that the Admiralty has never considered how a naval war should be conducted, and that, thanks to British redtape, a Russian or French admiral may be informed that war has been declared several days before the news filters down through the usual channels to the British admiral in command on the same station. Things seem to be as badly managed at the War Office as at the Admiralty. While we are still quarrelling about the improvements necessary to be made in the ammunition and rifling of the Martini-Henry, Germany has quietly manufactured a sufficient number of repeating rifles to arm two army corps with this new and formidable weapon, which is as superior to the ordinary breech-loader as the breech-loader is to the muzzle-loader. Now, of course, we shall have another scare, and shall be forced to do hurriedly at an enormous cost what we might have done cheaply and at our leisure. It is not that our gunmakers are inferior in skill to those of Germany, or that military men in this country have not long been convinced of the advantages of a repeating or magazine rifle. The simple truth is that the advance of England towards the complete attainment of a democratic ideal seems to have been simultaneous with a decay in the art of government. Our liberties will be of precious little use to us, if other countries are able, through the better organisation of their military and naval armaments, to deprive us of them by main force.

There is probably no better explanation to be found of the extraordinary conduct of General Kaulbars in Bulgaria than the fact that the General's master, the Emperor Alexander III., is a man of an imperious and savage disposition, who is of opinion that the liberation of Bulgaria from Turkish rule ought never to have been accomplished with the aid of Russian troops, if the liberators had not intended to incorporate the province in the Russian Empire. It is an amusing illustration of the nonsense often talked about Russia's marvellous capacity for winning the affections even of conquered races that the Bulgars, who eight years ago were "made a nation" by the great Northern Power, have now organized a national resistance which is almost unanimous to Russian designs upon their independence. It appears from the returns of the voting at the elections that the Russian party in Bulgaria is absolutely insignificant in numbers and character; and the very interesting letters of the *Times*' correspondent at Sofia, who at last is able to throw some light on the secret history of the startling events that have recently occurred in the country, show that the kidnapping of Prince Alexander was carried out by a mere handful of adventurers bribed with Russian gold. No English gold was available on the other side, but the *Times*' correspondent gives a very gratifying, though perhaps hardly judicious, account of the energetic steps taken by Major Jones, the British Consul at Philippopolis, to promote and organize the counter-revolution. "English influence," the Russian agents boasted, was expelled with Prince Alexander; but the overbearing conduct of General Kaulbars has converted the whole Bulgarian population into sympathizers with the Power which all the world over is regarded as Russia's rival and natural enemy. The situation now, so far as Russia is concerned, is very similar to that created in 1853 by the failure of Prince Mentschikoff's mission to Constantinople. The Russian Ambassador at that time was instructed to use haughty and even insolent language at the Turkish Court; and the Sultan treated his threats with disdain, relying on assurances of ultimate support from the Western Powers. The consequence was that the Emperor Nicholas, giving way to a fit of temper, declared war against Turkey. The present Czar appears to have the temper of his grandfather, so that the military occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops is quite on the cards. I wish one could say that the Bulgars might in that case reckon on the active support of Western Europe, but it is quite certain that, so long as we continue to hold Egypt, the French Government will always act with us rather than against us. Our only hope lies in an agreement with Austria, the terms of which would be acquiesced in by Germany. If Lord Randolph Churchill could have arranged such an alliance at Berlin and Vienna, he would have deserved well of his country and of Europe; but, as he will return from his visit to those capitals without having seen either the Austrian or the German Minister, I am afraid his journey will merely have the effect of encouraging the Czar to persevere, and will thus have diminished instead of increasing the chances of peace.

The new Burma Blue Book confirms the accuracy of the statements made in the *Bombay Gazette* at the beginning of the year that Lord Dufferin was not in the first instance an advocate of annexation. We have it now, under the Viceroy's own hands, that he went to Mandalay in the hope of making Theebaw's kingdom a "protected State," but was forced to come to the conclusion that annexation was the only course left open to the British Government. Lord Dufferin points out that dacoity is not a new evil, but was established throughout the country by Theebaw's own ministers. He also says that the English will in time put it down. The time is growing rather long. Lord Dufferin very discreetly abstains from estimating what will now be the cost of the whole mismanaged business.

J. M. M.

THE CLOSE OF THE SIMLA SEASON.

◆

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

THE season is indeed over. Simla looks very deserted and is unpleasantly dusty. Why water should be scarce just now is one of those mysteries which perhaps the Municipality can explain, but is certainly beyond the ken of ordinary mortals. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left on Monday quite privately, not even a gun to announce their departure, and Lady Dufferin left the same day for Lucknow to see Lord Clandeboye, who is ill. I mentioned in a former letter that the hill on which the Viceregal Lodge is situated is believed to be unhealthy, and the prevalence of fever there lately would seem to confirm that belief. It appears more than probable that Lord Clandeboye took the germs of the disease away with him, as he left here as late as the 13th or 14th of this month. It was feared that Mrs. Hamilton had typhoid, but fortunately the fever has turned out to be of an ordinary type, and she is fast recovering. The season has had rather a sad ending at Viceregal Lodge with so much sickness in the family. On Thursday the salute signalled the departure of H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thyune and his suite.

If Lord Clandeboye is better, Her Excellency Lady Dufferin meets the Viceregal party at Lahore. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are also expected to be there, but perhaps the Duchess may not be sufficiently strong after her recent illness for any festivities. The last week has not been one in which anything worth recording has taken place, unless it be the presentation of prizes to the Volunteers by Major-General Chesney, who made a speech, which was responded to by Mr. Walker, the Commanding Officer. A large number of people were invited to Woodville on the occasion; there was tennis, badminton and dancing afterwards in the house, with refreshment provided by the Commanding Officer, and a very pleasant afternooon was spent. The requirements in the way of tonghas for their Royal Highnesses on Monday caused a great deal of inconvenience to those who had secured dâks for that day. On arriving at the tongha office they found they could not have the tonghas they had ordered, as they were commanded for their Royal Highnesses. Of course it could not be helped and nobody was to blame, but it must have been very annoying to those who had made all arrangements for starting. There is something very depressing in the general break-up of social life at the end of the season here, the shops are all shut, or at any rate all but three or four, and the emptiness of the Mall after the recent crowds one has been in the habit of seeing there makes one quite melancholy and glad to get one's self away. There is a feeling of pleasure again at seeing a wide expanse of fields and level country, after being shut up among the hills for so long, and a drive in a carriage drawn by horses instead of *jampanies* is really something to look forward to. I fancy the love of change is very strong in most of us. The idea of living at Simla always will fill us with despair, and life would not seem worth living, and yet perhaps a nicer place could not be found as far as climate and scenery go. But though not desiring to live here altogether, there is a feeling of upset when looking perhaps for the last time on scenes so well known and so beautiful. Probably yet another season will see your "own correspondent" assisting to swell the Simla exodus, and even again trying to fill a column weekly out of the sayings and doings of Simla society. I hope my endeavours to make these weekly chronicles of some interest have not been entirely unsuccessful, but the difficulty of the task is only known to those upon whom it falls.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems the popular idea that the substance usually chosen for the adulteration of ghee is "animal fat." This may be so very often, and is generally so at Calcutta, where country-made lard is procurable in large quantities at a much lower rate than ghee.

But in Bombay we have no Chandernagore to manufacture the required quantity of lard for us, but have any amount of cheap plaintains, of which a certain proportion become soft and unsaleable except to the adulterators of ghee. I am credibly informed that these plaintains are smashed up with a due quantity of ghee, so that it cannot be distinguished therefrom unless the ghee is re-clarified. This is how we Bombayites are cheated.

Ghee is an edible substance, and so is smashed plantains, and I suppose that if a case were to come before our Presidency Magistrate, the mixture could not be pronounced unfit for human food; and under the present state of the law the vendor would get off scot-free. I trust, therefore, that your article of this morning will induce the authorities to make the law more sensible.

I have spoken to one or two Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen on the subject of the adulteration of ghee with squashed plantains, but it seems news to them, and apparently good news too, for no caste prejudice is offended by their having a little inoffensive fruit palmed off on them as ghee; but as a European I must confess a preference to the animal-fat form of adulteration, for there is something very nauseous in the idea of having one's fish fried in

Nov. 3. SQUASHED PLANTAINS.

CELEBRATION OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S BIRTHDAY.

◆

AT the invitation of the Persian Consul [illegible] large number of Parsis, and a sprinkling of [illegible]medans, assembled last night and on Tuesday at the Persian Consulate at Chinchpoogly, to celebrate the 57th birthday of H. H. the Shah of Persia. On both these days the Consulate was tastefully illuminated, and an European band was in attendance. Yesterday being also the 57th anniversary of the Wadia Fire-temple, the Dustoor, at the close of the usual thanksgiving ceremony performed in the morning, prayed for the long life of the Shah. Out of gratitude for the interest taken by his Highness in the welfare of the Parsis, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has sent, on behalf of his community, a long telegram of congratulation to the Shah. On Tuesday Mr. J. C. Cama, in proposing the toast of his Highness, made the following speech in Gujerati:—

We have been called together to-day by his Excellency Haji Mirza Hossein Kuli Khan, the faithful representative in India of his Majesty the Shah of Persia, to join with him in celebrating the birthday of Shah Nusrudin of Persia, and I thank his Excellency in the name of this assembly for his kind invitation. I believe this is the first occasion on which the Persian Consulate has invited the Parsi community to join in celebrating the birthday of the Shah of Persia. I think this shows the great change which has come over the Persian people under the rule of Shah Nosrudin with reference to the consideration to be shown to those nations who profess a religion different from theirs. No doubt his Imperial Majesty has had the benefit of travelling in Europe, and his Majesty has tried to introduce into his country the civilisation of the West. We rejoice that his Majesty looks upon all his subjects, regardless of nationalityor religion, with equal favor, and grants them equal rights, which, you will agree, is a sign of civilisation of the first order. His Excellency the Persian Consul, a few months ago, in reply to a speech, stated that however willing the Persian Government might be to push forward the Zoroastrians of Persia it could not do much for them, as they simply followed agricultural pursuits. No doubt, under the educational policy now being introduced in Persia, this complaint with reference to the condition of the Zoroastrians of Persia, will come to an end, but until the much-desired time comes, and the Zoroastrian inhabitants of Persia are able to take a share in the political and military careers open to them in Persia, I think this a fitting occasion to suggest to his Excellency that there are some highly-educated Parsis in India, who aspire to such a career, and who, I think, would do justice to such services. If the views of the Persian Government with reference to this matter were made known to them, they would not fail to give attention to them, for the simple and patent reason that in all other countries military and political careers are closed to the Parsis. If Persia, the land of their ancestors, under the sway of his Majesty the Shah were open the the door to employment in Persia to the Parsis, I think some of the Parsis of India would be willing to take service under the Persian Government. On this auspicious day, the 57th birthday of his Majesty Shah Nisrudin, we pray that he may long live to continue in the friendly relations which now subsist between him and our beloved sovereign Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and that he may long continue to be the true, sincere, faithful and trusted ally of all-powerful England. It is the 39th year of his reign, and I trust that the great Architect of the Universe may long spare him to rule over his subjects with justice and kindness amidst the devoted love and affection of his family and his subjects. I hope, gentlemen, you will cordially join with me in drinking to the health of the amiable Shah Nasrudin of Persia.

Last night an address, which bore the signatures of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dinshaw Petit, and many others, was read by Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee. It was as follows:—

To his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, &c., &c., &c. May it please your Imperial Majesty,—We, the Parsi inhabitants of Bombay, in British India, respectfully tender to your Majesty on this auspicious anniversary of your birthday our sincere wishes for many happy and prosperous returns of the same.

Under the benevolent rule of your Imperial Majesty, our co-religionists, still residing in your dominions have enjoyed the benefit of a wise, liberal, and just administration. We are happy to be informed that their rights have been respected and their religious and social privileges secured to them more than they ever were under the rule of previous monarchs; and we, who have, under the enlightened and tolerant administration of the British, always known what a blessing it is to be treated with equal justice and allowed to pursue our faith in full freedom, can adequately appreciate the wsidom of your Majesty's policy.

We, therefore, beg to tender our heartfelt thanks to your Majesty, and trust that it may please you to continue the same broadminded treatment of your Zoroastrain subjects in future, so that their loyalty and allegiance, and the humble friendship of their co-religionists in all parts of the world may be at your Majesty's command.

During the past year your Imperial Majesty's Consul-General, Hajee Mirza Husein Gulikhan, has repeatedly given those gracious messages which you have condescended to send us. We are grateful for these expressions of your Majesty's goodwill towards us, and feel a patriotic pride in being so well thought of by the ruler of our Fatherland. We trust that the same kindly feelings may be vouchsafed to us by your Majesty in future.

We are sure we express the sentiment of every member of our creed when we offer to your Majesty this tribute of our high appreciation of your desire to secure the welfare of our race, and we beg you to allow us, on this auspicious day, to share with your subjects the privilege of wishing your Imperial Majesty a long life, and the enjoyment of every blessing which one in your august position can desire.

With assurances of our sincere and humble esteem for your Majesty, we remain, your Majesty's dutiful and devoted servants,

The Persian Consul made a suitable reply, in which he thanked the Parsis for the address. At the refreshment table, the German Consul proposed the health of the Shah, and the toast was cordially received. The company then broke up.

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.

The *Official Messenger*, in reciting the acts of General Kaulbars in Bulgaria, says they have received the high approval of the Czar.

LANDING OF RUSSIANS AT VARNA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.

One hundred Russian sailors have been landed at Varna.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.

Sir William White, the newly-appointed British Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, presented his credentials to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in ceremonious audience to-day, and in doing so, the Ambassador said that he hoped to increase the old friendship and the good *entente* which existed between England and Turkey. The Sultan, in reply, said that he warmly appreciated and reciprocated the friendship of the Queen of England, who was his old friend and ally.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.

The *Journal de Saint Petersburg*, commenting on the choice of M. Laboulaye as French Ambassador here, dwells upon the good relations existing between Russia and France, which, the article adds, are based upon the common interests of the two countries.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER IN PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.

Prince Dolgorouki, until lately an Attaché to the Russian Embassy in Berlin, has been appointed Russian Minister at Teheran.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

Sir West Ridgeway and party arrived here this morning. They were met by the Foreign Secretary and General Murray.

To-morrow afternoon Sir West Ridgeway will be invested with the Star of India, and the Viceroy will inspect the native portion of the Commission. In the evening the Punjab Club entertain the European members at dinner.

ATTACKS BY DACOITS.

SUBMISSION OF A SHAN CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Ghison, Assistant Commissioner, Mingin, has been murdered by the rebels, who surprised his camp at midnight. He had with him twenty rifles and Burmese police, who are also believed to have perished.

General Lockhart telegraphs that he thoroughly scoured the Mingyan district, without opposition. The rebels rapidly acquire news of his movements, and become labourers in daylight.

The Gladstone surprised the dacoits four miles from Mingyan, killed two and took three prisoners. [illegible] launch has been fired upon.

Mingyan was again attacked last night by 900 rebels, supposed to belong to Boh Shoay's band. They kept up firing until two o'clock in the morning, and then retired. The town was again fired. The loss of property is considerable.

A deputation of five Shans visited the Commissioner, bringing a letter of submission from a powerful Chief, reported to have ten thousand followers. He requests the British Government to assist in clearing the roads of dacoits, to enable merchant caravans to enter Mandalay.

THE REPORT OF MR. TUCKER'S DEATH UNFOUNDED.

The report of Mr. Tucker's death, although from official source, proves incorrect. He arrived at Nigyan from Yemethen on Monday.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE PUNJAB CHIEFS' COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

There was an immense gathering to-day, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College by Lord Dufferin. A large *shamiana* had been erected near the site, with wings extending on each side, which was crowded. The troops, lined the roads, and a battery of Artillery and a band saluted and played on the arrival of each of the dignatories. The Viceroy, with Sir Charles Aitchison on the left and the Duke of Connaught on the right, was seated in the centre, and Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Lady Aitchison and other ladies occupied a dais at the back.

After Sir Charles Aitchison had read a report, and stated the origin and object of the College, the Viceroy went forward and performed the ceremony of laying the stone. His Excellency then returned to the dais, and delivered the following address:—"Ladies, your Honour, your Royal Highness, Chiefs, Princes and Sirdars,—After the interesting and eloquent description to which we have listened of the circumstances under which the original idea of a place of education for the young nobility of the Punjab was conceived, and of the circumstances under which it has reached its present prosperous and auspicious stage, I need not detain you for any length of time by any observations of my own. I have already had an opportunity last year, at the opening of the Mayo College, of stating the grounds upon which institutions of this description command my warmest and my sincerest sympathy, and I am quite certain that in no part of India will a College for the young nobility of the land be surer to meet with greater success, or to command a more extensive sympathy, than in this Province, for nowhere else in India are there to be found historical houses of a more illustrious antiquity, or a nobility that from age to age has been inspired by nobler aspirations, or by traditions of a purer honor, or of a more courageous and lofty bearing. And, what is better still, in no part of India, I believe, have they been more closely or more harmoniously united with the populations amongst which they are established; but as I have said already on the occasion to which I have referred, in these practical days of ours, when education is so largely diffused, and when competition is so keen, nobility of birth, high descent, wealth and other adventitious circumstances cannot meet with that due recognition, or exercise the influence to which under other circumstances they might be entitled, unless they are reinforced by intellectual acquirements, and by proper mental cultivation. It is only under these circumstances that an aristocracy is either entitled to or is able to lead the community and to take its place upon a level of moral and material advantage; but when the ancient families of a country are alive to the natural advantages which they have inherited, and those mental acquirements to which I have referred, then indeed do they become the real guides and rulers of the people, and acquire a power for good and an authority and influence which even in these democratic days everyone must acknowledge is beneficial to the community at large. The people must have leaders along the path of moral and material advancement, and where can they be better found, or from whence can they be more conveniently drawn, than from amongst those great and illustrious families whose deeds in former generations have made the history of their province famous, and whose descendants, I trust, are bound both by the material as well as by the moral pledges they have given to show a bright example of devotion to the public service. In conclusion, it only remains for me to congratulate your Honour upon having thus been able to illustrate and adorn the conclusion of your honourable, useful and noble career as ruler of this Province, by endowing it with an institution which, I trust, is to last as a seat of learning and a fountain of civilisation and of good, from generation to generation, to the end of time; and I am sure that I shall be consulting the wishes of all those noble and generous Chiefs and gentlemen through whose noble liberality and beneficence Sir Charles Aitchison has been able to accomplish one of the objects dearest to his heart, by proposing that this institution shall perpetuate the memory of his beneficient rule, and that from henceforth the building shall be known as the Aitchison College."

Some Chiefs and students of the College were then presented to the Viceroy, and the proceedings terminated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal, from Bombay 1st October, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Surat, with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	74½
3 per cent. Consols	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½ex.div.
Bar Silver	46

Arrival—Kirby Hall.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Alexandria announcing that quarantine against vessels arriving at Egyptian ports from Brindisi and Venice has been abolished.

AT the next meeting of the Bombay Corporation, its chairman, Captain Morland, will move "that a committee be appointed to consider, if any, and if so, what measures should be taken by the Corporation to celebrate the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress."

WE would remind our readers of the opening entertainment of the Marionettes which takes place at the Gaiety Theatre this evening. The performance is exceedingly clever, as those who remember the previous visit of the troupe, will bear testimony.

As the Turkish regulations, proposed in 1884, regarding the passports of pilgrims for the Hedjaz, have not yet received the sanction of her Majesty's Government, the Government of Bombay have been instructed to inform the Protector of pilgrims that it is not necessary that such passports should bear the *visa* of the Turkish Consul at Bombay.

MESSRS. GOSTLING AND MORRIS, architects, of Bombay, have taken out a patent for coolers "for the purpose of cooling the water used in lowering the temperature of, or condensing the ether or similar chemicals used in the manufacture of ice and cooling liquids, and for the purpose of cooling the injection water used in condensing the steam employed in working the steam engines of ice and other machines and of prime-movers generally."

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY and the Boundary Commission party arrived at Peshawur at nine o'clock on Monday morning, all well. The garrison paraded some distance out of cantonments in order to receive them.

ACCORDING to the Allahabad paper, Lieutenant-Colonel Frigate, R.E., is looked on as a very probable successor to Colonel Trevor, C.B., when that officer retires from the important post of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department in the spring.

MAJOR FIREBRACE, R.E., Deputy Director-General of State Railways, comes to Bombay immediately as Consulting Engineer for Railways and Joint Secretary, in succession to General Hancock, R.E.

IT is understood that Colonel Hunt, C.B., Commissary-General, is likely to bring his long career in the Commissariat Department to a close before long, by retirement.

MR. J. W. QUINTON, C.S., is understood to be one of the nominations of the North-West Government to the Public Service Commission.

THE Financial Committee are required to have their report in readiness by, if possible, the 20th of December next, in order that such of its recommendations as may be found acceptable by Government may be embodied in the Budget of March following.

CONSIDERABLE success attended some experiments made last year at the Khurda Government estate in Orissa in the growth of the Nankin-khaki coloured cotton; and there can be but little doubt that the cultivation of this cotton might become an important item in the trade of the division. The difficulty at present seems to be the cost of its production, as the military authorities, who are now the chief consumers, are unable to offer the rates asked for it by the Orissa cultivators.

IT has been resolved to hold the usual dinner on St. Andrew's Day in the Town Hall of Calcutta. Mr. George Yule, the Sheriff, will probably take the chair.

A GREAT part of the system of irrigation in Madras is carried on by tanks, and it has now been found that the irrigation capacity of certain tanks in the vicinity of the lines of railway has been detrimentally affected by the railway banks in the neighbourhood. The local Government has in consequence now directed the railway companies, where such is the case, to raise their lines near the tanks affected, the reason ascribed for the order being that interests in tanks that existed before the construction of the line and railway should not be made to suffer. It is also directed that this principle is to be borne in mind in future in laying out lines in the vicinity of tanks.

THE *Englishman* gives currency to a report that the salaries of all Government railway employés are to be reduced 10 per cent. all round from the 1st of January next for the sake of economy.

THE article which the Marquess Tseng has promised to contribute to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* will appear in the January number of that periodical. It will deal probably with European diplomacy, not as a whole, but as affecting the Far East, and more especially China.

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE is editing "The Rise of the British Power in the East," by the late Mountstuart Elphinstone. It forms a continuation of his history of India in the Hindoo and Mahomedan periods.

VARIOUS Berlin journals print the following note, which they characterize as from a semi-official source:—

The impression which was made on the Sultan Seyyid Barghash by the appearance of the German fleet off Zanzibar (last autumn) seems to be already effaced. It is reported that our relations to the Sultanate of Zanzibar are no longer very favourable; and an external symptom of this fact may be noted in the circumstance that the battery of guns manufactured by command of the Emperor as a present to the Sultan has not yet left Spandau for its destination (although it is some considerable time since it was got ready). It is rumoured that the Sultan is throwing all sorts of obstacles in the way of Germans in Eastern Africa; having, for example, forbidden his subjects, on pain of corporal punishment, to enter into German service, and having, moreover, repeatedly tried to infringe the rights of our countrymen. According to advices from Zanzibar, this attitude of the Sultan is ascribed to the influence of the English Consul-General, Sir John Kirk. For the rest, it seems to be true that Sir John Kirk has been summoned to London to make a report as to the frontier delimitation work now going on in Eastern Africa.

THE Odessa papers report that in Southern Russia arrests have been taking place of Nihilists *en masse*, almost simultaneously with those of the Anarchists in Vienna. No fewer than twenty-eight Nihilists are in prison at the small town of R-sin, besides sixteen at Odessa, Nicolaieff and Yekaterinoslaff.

THE sentence upon the priest Galeote, for the murder of the Bishop of Madrid, was pronounced on Oct. 11. The tribunal rejected the plea of insanity, and sentenced the prisoner to death. Galeote became somewhat violent after the sentence was pronounced, and refused to sign the customary notification of the sentence. He also insulted the Court official who read the sentence over to him, and declared that the trial had not been properly conducted.

THERE was a "scene" recently at Westminister Abbey between Mr. M'Clure, the honorary secretary of the Working Men's Protestant League, and several Roman Catholics. The day being the anniversary of the death of King Edward the Confessor, a number of Roman Catholics visited the tomb to perform their customary devotions. Several priests and laymen were kneeling before the shrine in an attitude of prayer, when Mr. M'Clure loudly protested against such proceedings in a Protestant place of worship, conduct which he denounced as "infamous." A superintendent of police was in conversation with one of the priests, and Mr. M'Clure made certain representations to the superintendent, who, however, declined to interfere. On leaving the chapel, Mr. M'Clure encountered a number of Romanists, and among them some priests in the Abbey, where he again loudly denounced the "invasion," and said it was a disgrace to the officials that such conduct should be tolerated. Mr. M'Clure was followed to the door of the Abbey by many of those present; but no disturbance occurred.

IT is stated that the Duke of Cumberland, through his trusty adherent, Dr. Windthorst, Guelph and Clerical leader in the Imperial and Prussian Parliaments, has lodged with the Government at Brunswick a claim to a large portion of the moveable property of the late Duke, including the plate, furniture, linen, objects of art, wines, etc., in the palaces at Brunswick and Blankenburg.

A DESPATCH from Orange, Texas, reports that a town on the Sabine Pass was totally destroyed by the overflowing of the Sabine River on Tuesday night, October 12. Sixty-five lives were lost. An hotel, in which were twenty people, was carried away by the water and swept into the bay, all the occupants being drowned.

WHAT must be considered as the heaviest gun at present in existence has been just shipped at Antwerp for Italy. It was manufactured by Krupp, is 46 feet long, weighs nearly 116 tons without the breech-piece, and 118 tons 3¼ cwt. with the breech. It arrived at Antwerp on a specially constructed carriage, 105 feet long, and running on thirty-two wheels. It was at first intended to send the gun overland; but, the St. Gothard Railway and other Swiss railways objecting on account of its great weight, and fearing for their bridges, the weapon had to be taken to Antwerp, and thence forwarded to Italy by sea. Its ultimate destination is stated to be Spezia, where it is to be mounted in one of the ironclad ports guarding that harbour.

MILITARY NEWS.

A SQUADRON of the Poona Horse will arrive at Bombay for duty on the 8th instant.

COLONEL R. WORSLEY, Bengal Infantry, unemployed, will shortly proceed to England to reside and qualify for Colonel's allowance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. DENNIS, 14th Hussars, has been left in command of the transfers to the 7th Hussars, until the arrival of the latter corps from England.

COLONEL CLIFFORD, the Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, will visit Futtyghur, join the Commissary-General-in-Chief at Hissar, and accompany him throughout his tour.

THE Commissary-General-in-Chief will proceed from Simla, on tour of inspection, on the 8th instant, and will visit Hissar, Quetta, Peshawar, Rawul Pindi, Mean Meer, Umballa, Meerut, Allahabad, and arrive at Calcutta on the 7th December.

THE Volunteer movement has become so popular throughout Sylhet that in future the usual race week or "mela" will give way to a Camp of Exercise, of which pony races will form only a part. The Rev. Mr. Beck, the local chaplain, has promised another silver cup to be competed for by the Volunteers. The "Padre Cup" this year was won by trooper C. de C. Richards of Rajnagar tea estate. The Camp will be held early in the year near Kannyhatti, in South Sylhet.

CAPTAIN JOHN FISHER has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Hopkins as Director of Naval Ordnance. The selection of an officer of less than flag rank is due, it is stated, to the extensive gunnery experience of Captain Fisher, he having, since the Egyptian war, when he commanded the Inflexible, been the Superintendent of the Portsmouth Naval College and the gunnery-ship Excellent. During that period every gun received in the Navy at Portsmouth has been tested by him.

THE Secretary of State for War has, on the recommendation of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, granted a good-service pension to Major-General Charles E. Oldershaw, C.B., late Royal Artillery, who recently retired from the Service. This distinguished officer entered the Royal Artillery in May 1847; he served in the Crimean campaign, and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; he was several times mentioned in despatches, and received the Crimean Medal and two clasps, the Order of the Medjidie, the Turkish medal, and a brevet majority. In 1877 he was created a Companion of the Bath, in 1881 he was appointed a Brigadier General to command the Sind District, and in 1884, during the absence of Sir John Ross, he was transferred to the command of the Poona Division, and gazetted a Major-General. He subsequently commanded the Belgaum District, and only returned to England in April last.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE following instructions for the movements, in relief, of the corps mentioned have been issued by the Quartermaster-General of the Army:—

Referring to G. O. C. No. 390 of 6th August last, it is notified that the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, moving from Quetta to Mhow, will proceed by rail from Rindli for embarkation at Kurrachee—the head-quarters and one wing in the Nuddea on the 8th instant, and the second wing in another vessel on the 11th idem. On arrival at Bombay the regiment will proceed by rail to Mhow, detaching 120 non-commissioned officers and men, with proportion of officers, at Chandnee, whence the party will march to Asirgarh in relief of the detachment of the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.

2. The camp equipage of the North Lancashire Regiment will be handed over to the Ordnance Department at Rindli and sent to the Kurrachee Arsenal for repairs and subsequent issue to the 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment on arrival from Singapore.

3. The Government native establishment of the North Lancashire Regiment will also be left at Kurrachee for the East Kent Regiment, and the first named corps will take over that of the North Staffordshire in the Mhow Division.

4. Tents, if necessary, will be sent from Asirgarh to Chandnee for the use of the troops.

5. The 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, under orders for Aden, will proceed by rail from Mhow for embarkation at Bombay in the Jumna on the 26th instant, under arrangements to be made by the General Officers commding Mhow Division and Bombay District.

6. No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, R.A., now at Bombay and under orders for Aden, will embark in the Jumna on the 26th instant.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

WE quote the following from a Government of India Resolution reviewing the reports on Joint Stock Companies during the year 1885-86:—

Bombay Presidency.—The year 1884-85 closed with a total of 174 companies in existence, representing an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 11,26,31,430, of which Rs. 8,54,22, 014 were paidu-p, and with 83 companies in liquidation.

On the 174 companies, nine went into liquidation in 1885-86, ten increased their capital by Rs. 1 ,39,500, one decreased its capital by Rs. 12,000, and 23 new companies were registered with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 74,97,500. The net result at the close of 1885-86 was 92 companies in liquidation and 188 companies at work, as shewn below:—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital. Rs.	Faid-up capital. Rs.
Mills and Presses	117	7,63,77,330	6,46,85,430
Trading	42	1,88,16,600	1,27,92,234
Banking & Insurance..	10	71,50,000	15,12,513
Ice Manufacture	4	13,52,500	8,65,075
Mining...................	3	13,25,000	10,55,000
Planting	2	1,20,000	64,780
Sugar Manufacture.....	1	20,000	... ...
Others	9	78,75,000	69,78,190
Total...	188	11,30,36,430	8,79,53,222

Thus nearly three-fourths of the paid-up capital of working companies in Bombay are invested in the great and increasing cotton industry.

Two companies omitted to file the usual notice of increase of capital as required by section 57 of the Act. They were prosecuted and fined in the sums of Rs. 501 and Rs. 500 respectively.

The fees realised in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 8,8.77, and the total expenditure was Rs, 1,039-10, against collections Rs. 7,996-8 and expenditure Rs, 1,314-4-7 in the preceding year.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee (chairman), Dr. Waters, Captain Morland, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashankar, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Cowasjee Hormusjee, M. N. Banajee, and Col. Merewether.

A FINANCIAL TRANSACTION.

The Council recorded a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, reporting that Rs. 50,000 bonds, reserved out of the ten lakhs Tansa Water Works loan for sale to the contractors for the Bhandarwada reservoir at par, were sold by the Municipality on the 23rd October 1886 at one per cent. premium.

BONUS FOR GOOD WORK.

The Acting Commissioner recommended the Council to sanction the payment to Mr. Inspector Baker of a bonus of half a month's salary (Rs. 125) for excellent work done by him on the Queen's Road ovoid sewer and Marine Lines pipe sewer. The proposal was originally made by Mr. Ollivant. The sanction was given by the Council, on the motion of Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, seconded by Mr. Khote.

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER'S PAY.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 7,790-5-2, from surplus cash balance, being the amount of pay and joining allowance due to the Acting Municipal Commissioner from the 17th ultimo to 22nd January 1887.

GRANT FOR A SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

A memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner was read, asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the additional grant of Rs. 11,936, from surplus cash balance, being the excess over the original grant of Rs. 27,700 for the construction of a small-pox hospital on Arthur Road. The excess was principally due to the following causes:—Provision of sewerage arrangements; substitution of concrete roofs for outhouses in place of tiles, and substitution of an iron roof over the hospital for timber and tiles.

Mr. Sayani proposed that the Commissioner be asked to report how it was that the increase of nearly forty per cent., which had now been asked for, was not thought of when the work was originally proposed.

The proposition having been seconded by the Rao Saheb was carried.

SUIT AGAINST A RATEPAYER.

The Council's sanction was given, under section 135 of the Municipal Acts, to a suit being filed in the Court of Small Causes against Mr. Merwanjee Jehangir for the recovery of consolidated and water rates and halalkore cess, from October 1883 to September 1884, in respect of a house in Cammatteepoora 3rd Street, and wheel tax from July 1883 to March 1884, in all, Rs. 47-6-4. As Merwanjee lives with his father at Girgaum Back Road, it was expected that the rates and taxes would be paid on the owner being placed under arrest under a decree.

THE GIRGAUM EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner forwarded for consideration, along with the Budget Estimates for 1887-88 for Hospitals, a latter, dated 25th October 1886, from Mr. Under-Secretary Atkins, enclosing a letter from the managing committee of the Bombay Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, stating that the Committee had applied for Government aid towards the construction and maintenance of an Eye and Ear Hospital in Bombay, to be named after Mr. Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, who offers Rs. 30,000 towards the cost of the proposed hospital. Government stated that it might perhaps find a piece of ground for the erection of the hospital, but could not undertake its maintenance, which, however, seemed a fit object for the expenditure of Municipal funds. It was added that the Committee were in error in supposing that the grant made by the Corporation to the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary was to be discontinued.

Dr. Waters did not think the Corporation would be justified in going into any expenditure in connection with the Eye Infirmary, all the wants in that direction having been amply provided for by the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, which was presided over by a competent surgeon

Rao Saheb Mandlik was of opinion that the existing accommodation at Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital was not sufficient, as he could say from the experience of a large portion of the native population. But at the same time, he could not look with favour upon applications of this sort, which were increasing year by year and month by month. Now it was the lame who claimed their compassion, now it was the blind, and then again the deaf and the dumb. It seemed as if everybody wanted to put his hand in the Municipal purse, a purse which, be it remembered, was made up by taxing such articles as grain, ghee and firewood. They might go to the bunders to see how the poor had to suffer, and necessarily, from the application of the town duties. They must, of course, put up with such a state of things, so long as the Corporation was in debt to the extent of a crore of rupees and more. But while they had many more legitimate claims upon their purse, they must reject these appeals *ad misericordiam*, on the principle that they should be just before becoming generous, unless, indeed, an extraordinary case was made out.

Dr. Cowasjee said it appeared from the managing committee's letter that so many as 9,000 patients had taken advantage of the Infirmary during the last two years, and 66 major operations had been performed on patients who were thus enabled to save their sight. It was a matter of great satisfaction that a charitably-disposed person like Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit had come forward with a handsome donation of Rs. 30,000, and it was now the duty of the Municipality to contribute their mite towards such a humane and charitable object. The example of the Municipality might stimulate Mr. Dinshaw to make another donation for the maintenance of the institution. The Infirmary was for the benefit of the very poor, with whom the Rao Saheb had expressed such deep sympathy, and he would, therefore, propose that the Municipality should give, at least, Rs. 100 per month, towards the maintenance of the institution.

Colonel Merewether said it was noted in the letter submitted to the Council that the lower and middle classes sought the benefit of the institution. But he thought that the middle classes should themselves pay for any medical assistance they received.

The Rao Saheb, while admitting the utility of the institution, asked whether the Municipality were going to emulate the achievements of the good old knight, and go all over the world on the humane errand of relieving the sufferings of people. (A laugh.) This was eminently an institution which ought to be supported by Government out of the Provincial Fund. The speaker moved an amendment that the Town Council did not see their way to complying with the application made on behalf of the Infirmary, and that Government be informed that the Municipal grant to the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensery was made for three years only.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was carried.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The following correspondence was submitted to the meeting:—

Bombay, 1st November, 1886.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of the Town Council, a letter from Dr. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., &c., Principal of the College of Science, Poona, asking for an annual grant towards maintaining the proposed new Technical Institution in Bombay recommended by Government Resolution No. 3 E of 15th September 1886, Educational Department.

2. This Government Resolution explains clearly the reasons which render such an institution desirable, and Dr. Cooke's letter shows that the agents of both the Railway Companies have already recognised its importance by agreeing not only to recommend that their Companies should contribute towards its maintenance, but also to allow certain of the hours spent in class by the apprentices to count as service in the workshops.

3. I trust that the Town Council will be willing to recommend to the Corporation a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,000 for the current year, should the institution be established before the close of the year, and that a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be entered in the Budget for 1886-87.—I have, &c.,

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Poona, 30th October, 1886.

MY DEAR MR. CHARLES,

Referring to our conversation of Monday last, I hope you will ask the Council to consider the question of a grant towards the Technical Institution which Government desires to see established near Parel.

The object of the institution is to afford technical instruction to apprentices to the several trades in the railway workshops, as well as to those of the cotton mills and others who may be able to take advantage of it.

Many are of opinion that the function of a technical school is to teach trades, such as those of blacksmith, carpenter, stone-mason, and the like.

This is an error. Trades cannot be efficiently taught in a school; moreover, the town of Bombay possesses craftsmen in these trades of no mean manipulative ability. As a proof of the manipulative skill of some of its craftsmen, I would point to the new Railway Terminus, which affords ample evidence that manual skill is not wanting, and that the workmen only need guidance. All high authorities are agreed that the practical details of a trade must be learned in a regular workshop, and we have several excellent workshops in Bombay, which contain machinery of the most expensive and elaborate kind. I allude especially to the magnificent workshops of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I Railways, in which rolling stock of an extensive railway system is manufactured.

The true object of technical education is, as Professor Galloway remarks, not to teach a man a business, but to instruct him in those scientific principles which underlie his trade or calling, and thus give him more power over his work. The mere illiterate craftsman does not improve beyond a certain point; while the man who, in addition to manipulative skill, has had special technical instruction, can work more intelligently, can improve and invent, and direct the less educated handicraftsman.

The work of an intelligent or educated workman is always more valuable than that of his uneducated brother, though both may in manipulative skill be equal. The manager of any large workshop will fully endorse this statement, and will tell you as an instance that the workman who can read a drawing and work from it is worth two men who are unable to do so. As a manager of a large workshop remarked me the other day, it gives the man a power like that of speaking two languages.

In Bombay we have the means of instruction of the best kind in several trades; but no means of scientific instruction exist for those who practice these trades; hence there is no advance. The skilled tradesman remains stationary; he reaches a high level in manipulative skill but goes no further; he cannot become an inventor or director of workmen. To remedy this the proposed institution will be the first step, and I think, unpretentious as it is, that it will be more valuable than would at first sight appear to an unprofessional person. All technical education in Europe and America has been the result of manufactures, and is meant to develop existing manufactures by scientific instructions of a special nature intended especially *for the foremen and managers of works.*

Technical education will not, as some seem to think, produce manufactures; for this capital is needed. But where manufactures exist, scientific education can effect great improvements.

I have had interviews with the agents and locomotive superintendents of the two railways, and these gentlemen are most willing to aid in every way. They are ready to recommend to their directors the contributions of an annual sum towards the institution, and even to allow certain of the hours spent in class by the apprentices to count as if they were spent in manual labour in the workshops. After a commencement has been made I think, with the co-operation of the locomotive superintendents and managers, it would be possible to obtain uniformity in the acquirements of the apprentices who enter the classes from the workshops and mills, and the standard can be gradually raised as the institution develops. The Government Resolution sufficiently indicates the lines on which the institution is to be established, and I hope the Municipality will be able and willing to aid it by a liberal contribution. Government will aid as substantially as they can, but the amount of pecuniary support will naturally depend much on what can be first obtained from local sources. I hope the Municipality can give at least an annual grant of Rs. 5,000.

Whatever sum may be voted towards what is truly an important object as regards the welfare of the handicraftsmen of Bombay, a class whose education has hitherto been much (I may say, almost entirely, neglected, will, I feel sure, be no cause of regret in the future.—Very truly yours,

T. COOKE, LL.D., F.G.S.,
Principal, College of Science.

The Rao Saheb moved that the Town Council did not see their way at present to comply with the application made to them to contribute towards the proposed Technical School.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Banaji, was carried *nem. con.*

The Council then adjourned.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE following General Order regarding the preparation of confidential reports on the officers of the Army has been published by the Commander-in-Chief:—

"The Commander-in-Chief in India desires to impress upon all officers in command the necessity of reporting more fully than is at present the practice on the professional qualifications of the officers serving under them, more especially the senior regimental and staff officers.

"It is on these annual confidential reports that His Excellency must chiefly rely in selecting officers for promotion, for the staff and higher commands, and it is therefore essential that they should be precise and definite in character, and above all that they should be based on a personal knowledge of the officers reported on.

"To be of any practical use a confidential report must contain full information regarding the officer's professional acquirements, his zeal for the service, his personal activity and physical qualifications for the field; and his judgment and descretion in dealing with others and conducting military business. It is not sufficient to say that an officer is a good commandant, or 2nd-in command, or staff officer, as the case may be: what is required is a reliable opinion whether the officer possesses the qualifications which would be likely to render him valuable in positions higher than that which he may hold at the time.

"To enable a General Officer to form such an opinion, it is essential that he should have a personal acquaintance with the senior officers under his command, and in order that the Commander-in-Chief may fully benefit by this knowledge it is of the first importance that there should be no hesitation on the part of the General in freely communicating to His Excellency the opinion he may have formed.

"Should circumstances have rendered it impossible for a General Officer to gain an intimate knowledge of any officer serving under him it should be so stated in the report, and the Commander-in-Chief must then depend upon former reports, or on the opinions of others who may have had opportunities of judging of the officer in question.

"Whenever an adverse report of an officer is made, it should invariably be communicated to that officer at the time, and a notification that this has been done should be entered on the report when it is submitted for His Excellency's information."

THE VICEROY AT MOOLTAN.

AT the State dinner at Bahawulpur on Saturday night, which the Nawab was unable to attend owing to indisposition, the Viceroy proposed His Highness's health in the following terms:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before we separate I desire to take the opportunity of proposing to the guests who are now assembled round this table the health our distinguished host, the Nawab of Bahawulpur. I do so the more readily as there are few things which give the representative of Her Majesty greater satisfaction than passing from one State to another of her great feudatories, and watching the way in which they assimilate all that is best in British and European civilisation and combine it with their own national tradition and habits.

"We must regret that an accidental and, I trust temporary, illness has prevented His Highness from being amongst us on this occasion, and all, I am sure, will join in wishing him a speedy restoration to health, and that he may continue to pursue the career which, thanks to the excellent training he has received, he has begun, under successful auspices, in such a way as to promote the happiness of the inhabitants of his State and his own honour and dignity.

"The Nawab's State occupies a most important geographical position, and I am quite certain that, from one end of our North-Western Frontier to another, we have not a more loyal representative of native rule, or a firmer bulwark of the integrity of British dominion in India, than our distinguished host whose health I now beg to propose."

The toast was then drunk by all present.

THE RISING IN AFGHANISTAN.

IT is of course difficult to get trustworthy news of the progress of the revolt in Eastern Afghanistan; but it would seem that other sections of the Ghilzai tribe, besides the Andaries and Tokhis, are likely to fail in their allegiance to the Amir. It should be remembered that the Ghilzais are the most powerful of all the Afghan tribes. They inhabit the country bounded by Kelat-i-Ghilzai and Poti on the south, the Gul-Koh range on the west which separates them from the Hazaras, the Suliman mountains on the east on our own frontier, and the Kabul River on the north. This stretch of country is some 300 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 35 miles in the north to over 100 in the south. The Ghilzais, in short, touch the borders of Kafiristan on the one hand and the Province of Kandahar on the other. Their influence is very great on all the smaller tribes, such as the Wardaks, Tajiks, Khugianis and Hazaras, and so well able are they to hold their own that it is a tribal boast among them that a Ghilzai can travel from end to end of Afghanistan without fear of molestation. Their geographical position gives them the command of the most important passes, from the Ghumal River northwards to the Kabul, and they were not slow to harass our troops in 1879-80 on the Shutur Gurdan and in the hills between Gandamak and Butkhak. In the Laghman Valley, too, to the north-west of Jellalabad, they gave much trouble for a time. They furnished a large contingent to Mushk-i-Alam's and Mahomed Jan's forces in Kabul, and the very sections of the tribe now in revolt against Abdur Rahman came into collision with Sir Donald Stewart's troops near Ghazni. The total defensive strength of the Ghilzais is believed to be 30,000 good fighting-men at least; but, luckily for the Amirs of Kabul, not more than 4,000 or 5,000 can be got together for offensive operations out of their own country, owing to the endless blood-feuds between them. They are, however, very clannish when the general interests of the tribe are concerned, and it is just possible that the sons of the late Mullah Mushk-i-Alam may induce the various sections to unite in a great effort to crush Abdur Rahman. There is a rumour that the Amir's troops in Laghman have received a slight check, which would seem to indicate that the northern Ghilzais have revolted. If this should prove to be the case the Amir will have to take the field in person. His Commander-in-Chief, Ghulam Hyder, is a Tokhi Ghilzai, by the way.—*Pioneer.*

IS ENGLAND READY FOR WAR?

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following paper, which it says, embodies the substance of a memorandum which has been recently presented by the Junior Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Charles Beresford) to the present Board of Admiralty:—

I. OUR DEFICIENCIES.

The perilous absence of any complete plan or preparation for war, and the gravity and imminence of the dangers which may result to this country from such a state of affairs, have induced me to submit this paper for the consideration of the present Board of Admiralty. I propose, first, to point out definitely the dangers that exist, and then to make proposals for a plan of organization, in order that the question may be dealt with immediately.

NO SCHEME OF WAR PREPARATIONS.

The scare of 1885 showed approximately what we should actually require in officers, men, shipping, armament, and ammunition, coal and medical stores, over what is now at our disposal. It is quite incredible that with the knowledge as to what will be required at the time of a declaration of war, no steps have been taken to organize or prepare any method for showing how or where these indispensable requirements are to be got. France, Germany, Russia, and Italy have a regular headquarters staff at their Admiralties, whose duties consist solely in organizing plans of the most elaborate description for war preparations. These plans are kept to hand in the office and corrected in detail at stated periods, so that in case of war being declared the fleets can be mobilized, reserve ships filled up with men, ammunition, coals, and stores, and commanders given decisive instructions as to the line of attack to pursue. In fact, so complete is the organization in the offices of these countries that the War Minister can ring his bell and order telegrams to be sent to the admirals and heads of departments—"War with England" or other countries, as the case may be—knowing that every officer and man, every article of material, will be found where wanted, so that he will be at liberty to go on with his reading of the latest novel or whatever occupation is most agreeable to him. In England no similar plan or system exists, although it is far more necessary for this country in consequence of the larger extent and scattered position of her possessions, which from their weak and isolated condition would invite and certainly receive an enemy's attack. The confidential report on "Mobilization of Ships in Reserve" in January, 1885, when it was thought there would be war in the spring, by stating in black and white the personnel and material considered necessary, is a conclusive proof of the imperative necessity for organization in the direction I shall point out.

NO SECURITY FOR OUR BEING FIRST IN THE FIELD.

In these days of electricity and great speed the first point scored may save millions to the country which secures it, and have the probable effect of winning the campaign. This remark applies with particular force to our foreign stations. Through want of organization and systematic instruction, as well as want of ordinary foresight, the Admiralty render it possible for an enterprising enemy, like France or Russia might be, to easily score this first advantage because a delay of two days is allowed to elapse owing to the antiquated formalities of the present system before the Admiralty could communicate the proclamation of war to the Commanders-in-Chief of different stations. It should be arranged immediately that the English Commanders on foreign stations shall be in a position to receive the news of war being declared as soon as, if not before the enemy. The delay which must occur under the present system would be fatal on such stations as China or Australia, where there is floating wealth of enormous value, as the enemy during the interval referred to would cut the cables, and so the first intimation of hostilities to the English fleet might be the sinking of valuable merchant vessels or even English men of war. I know for a fact from a conversation with Captain S——, of the Russian ship *L*——, that it is one of the chief provisions in their scheme of preparations for war that the enemy's telegraph wires should be cut at certain indicated places, and it was inferred that, whatever country Russia was at war with, the British submarine wires would be cut, as the news of the whole world passes through them. There is good reason to believe this was contemplated in 1885, as it is an actual fact that Russian men of war were stationed at all the most important cable centres.

THE DEFICIENCY OF PERSONNEL.

From the 1885 report already mentioned it would appear here is a sufficient number of captains and commanders for the vessels which could be got ready for commission in three months, but irrespective of war. In regard to the present number of lieutenant rank, I should think we are 300 deficient, considering that the services of this useful class of officers are needed for torpedo boats, coast defence, armed merchantmens and storeships. In my opinion, with a scheme of organization such as ought to exist, the actual names and addresses of all those and other officers who would be required for positions we know would have to be filled up if war is declared, should be kept on a list at headquarters and corrected every three months. The sub-lieutenants' list, too, is lamentably insufficient and would be reduced to a ridiculous number if these officers were taken to occupy posts for which there are no lieutenants available, the only course possible. The warrant officers' lists are too small, but their places could on an emergency be supplied by petty officers, but no plan exists for choosing the men to fill up these vacancies. The personnel of petty officers, seamen, and marines of the fleet is excellent in point of physique; and discipline, their numbers though would have to be largely increased in time of war by the reserves as well as by entries from the mercantile navy, but the method of securing and disposing of these men is left to haphazard, instead of having lists accurately laid down on paper of names and addresses ready for mobilization as is the case in France and Germany. With regard to engineer and assistant-engineer officers the position is most unsatisfactory, as the duties they have to perform can only be carried out by men well skilled and accustomed to the use of engines, a proficiency not attained in a hurry. The complement of stokers to the navy would also have to be very largely added to but, although it would be possible to procure them, still there is no system now, which will enable us to do so quickly, from want of which, time would be lost which might be worth a million a day to us. Similar conditions exist in the Medical Department, but not to the same extent. It must not be imagined because I am calling attention to the deficiencies in numbers of the personnel of the fleet for war time, that I wish to add to the Estimates by an extensive permanent addition to the complement of the fleet; I only wish to point out that for the purposes of mobilization the personnel would have to be increased in the direction mentioned, and that it is therefore imperative for efficiency and safety that this necessary increase in time of war shall be prepared for by an economical organization beforehand.

THE STORE DEPARTMENT.

With respect to the stores in the Medical Department a similar want of forethought is discernible, taking far-off stations like Hongkong, the Cape of Good Hope, and Esquimalt, where the stores are kept up in certain proportions, which of course would have to be immensely increased. There are actually ready more reserve stores for the medical than for any other department in the navy, I find, at Deptford, Haslar, and Plymouth, &c.; but there is no detailed plan for their quick distribution, and the want of this arrangement would add to the countless difficulties to be faced in case of war.

TRANSPORT.

The Transport Department appears to be in a thoroughly well organized condition, looking at what occurred in the Suakin campaign, where in a very short time there were as many as 116 vessels of various tonnage placed at the disposal of the Government.

HOW WE INVITE PANIC AND COURT DISASTER.

Knowing, as we do, of the necessity for an increase in officers, men, merchant shipping coal, ammunition, medical, and commissariat stores, why, I would ask, in the name of common sense, do we not organize in time of peace for these requirements by having detailed lists arranged of officers and men (with their stores, ammunition, &c.) that we can instruct by telegraph to proceed at once to their destinations, instead of adding to the panic and confusion certain to occur on any declaration of war through not having worked out this otherwise simple question in advance? It may be argued that there is a system proposed in the report of the Committee on Naval Matters in 1883. That report does contain much useful matter, but it is chiefly theoretical, and is itself a proof of the urgency of tabulating together all that is pointed out to be necessary in time of war, which necessities are at present left to Providence, it being nobody's duty to undertake the organization.

Bearing always in mind the fact pointed out of the necessity for this country being first in the field, it is positively disgraceful that no organization exists in the following all important matters—(A) for rapidly commissioning the vessels in the first reserve; (B) for the rapid completing to full complement crews of coast-guard ships; (C) for obtaining, fitting, manning, and commissioning, either at home or abroad, mercantile cruisers; (D) as to how or where we should obtain coal, ammunition, and store ships, with detailed lists of wants and names of individuals and places to be supplied from; (E) for framing a plan of naval campaign suitable for each station in event of war with different countries. Here again, although we know we shall require all that has been mentioned above, we recklessly allow the chance of a disaster by not planning out all this during peace, and invite panic (with accompanying high prices for worst articles) by not having these things ready till after war is declared.

MOBILIZATION: FRANCE, 48 HOURS; ENGLAND, 5 DAYS.

With reference to para. A, I find in the confidential report on mobilization that it is stated as an actual fact that while the whole of the French ships of first reserve can be ready for action within forty-eight hours of receipt of orders, the best that can be said of our first reserve (consisting of twenty sea-going ships, always supposed to be ready for commission) is that some might be ready for sea (not necessarily for action) in five days. Now, why does this wicked state of affairs exist. Simply because there is no efficient staff at the Admiralty employed in organizing our fleets for war, and no attempt is made at practising this most necessary evolution. The Germans, Austrians, and Russians commission and mobilize their reserve ships for summer manœuvres every year. The same remarks apply to B Referring to C I find there were obtained fifty merchantmen of different tonnage for transports, coal ships, and tugs, some hired, others bought, for a total sum of £783,000, which was greatly in excess of what it should have been.

SHORT OF COAL AND SHORT OF AMMMUNITION.

With respect to paragraph D it is needless to say that coal is the life and breath of the fleet, and to point out the danger of not having thought out how the 60,000 tons of fuel necessary for foreign stations on the outbreak of war is to be got there; and this is a very small portion of the 300,000 tons bought for navy use last year. The reserve squadron at Vigo the other day was put to great inconvenience and delay owing to non-arrival of coal; fancy the fatal effect of such a probable accident in war time. The question of ammunition is still more grave. Nothing has been done to remedy the shocking state of affairs given in a confidental paper as to this most important factor in the gun armament, and we know that the organization in France and Germany is so complete that a single telegraphic despatch to the ports is sufficient to start the whole scheme of mobilization, and that their first reserves can be actually at sea within forty-eight hours.

NO PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

With regard to paragraph E when we consider that other nations have a plan of campaign clearly defined at headquarters, which is altered or adapted to the nation they may find themselves engaged with, which plan is also communicated to Admirals commanding fleets, the disadvantage England rests under through not possessing a plan of campaign at all, is a matter for very grave uneasiness to anybody who studies the question. With the staff I am proposing, such plan would be made out, embracing those different contingencies which occur in fighting different nations, and commanders of stations would not be left in the helpless state they are at present from want of knowledge regarding the responsibilities they may be expected to undertake, and for which they are justified in expecting some sort of previous information from a recognized headquarters.

II. THE ESSENTIALS FOR EFFICIENCY.

Having to the best of my ability pointed out the indispensable necessity for immediately recognizing the gravity of the present state of affairs, I will now submit a proposal for placing matters in that state of efficiency which every one must acknowledge is positively essential. I am not egotistical enough to imagine that I have made some novel discovery, as I know full well from conversations that every seaman that has sat on the Board of Admiralty of late years has felt the importance of the subjects embodied in this paper. The question naturally arises, Why then, has this subject not been prominently brought forward before? which question is answered, as I have already remarked, by saying that it has been nobody's business. As an evidence, look at the table of "Distribution of Business" among members of the Board, in which there is not one reference to such a thing as preparations for war or mobilization of the fleet, whereas in the French and German Admiralties these are considered among the first and most important items of their business. It would be impossible, owing to the large amount of work for which the Sea Lords are at present responsible, to add to their duties anything of so extensive a character as would be involved in carrying out such proposals as these.

AN INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT FOR THE NAVY.

To meet the difficulty of extra duties entailed, I would submit the following proposals. Extend the present Foreign Intelligence Committee and call it the Intelligence Department, dividing it into sections 1 and 2. The head of this department should be an admiral with a staff of two junior captains, two commanders or lieutenants, two marine officers, three clerks, and two writers.

Section 1 would gather all information relative to foreign navies, inventions, trials, and foreign maritime matters generally; while section 2 would organize war preparations, including naval mobilization and the making out of plans for naval campaigns for all contingencies, corrected frequently and periodically. The total amount of salaries would be about £4,325, but (as I wish particularly to point out) the entire staff suitable for section 1 exists already, the expenses of which are £2,074, so that the increased expenditure, including salary for admiral, would be only £2,251. If the organization I propose is carried into effect, then—for the small sum of £2,250—we should at least be better prepared for war.

We know that our fleet is very short of cruisers, torpedo boats, &c., and, speaking generally, is not in the full state of strength it should be. It appears wicked to me to delay one moment in organizing what we have got, and formulating a plan for calling at any moment on our vast resources. The scheme which £2,250 gives us will not only save millions in the prevention of scares and panics, but prevent most probably an actual disaster on the first commencement of hostilities. The gloomy and threatening appearance in the East makes it a matter of Imperial necessity that a plan of preparation for war should be taken in hand at once. I would most earnestly impress the present Board, with all the fervour at my command, not to neglect this question for another moment. We have some of the most able naval officers of great experience, judgment, and practical knowledge, who could instantly take the position suggested as head of the Intelligence Department. The keen anxiety I feel on this question will be sufficient excuse for my mentioning names in this paper, but we have an officer on the present Board eminently suited for the position (which ought, for many apparent reasons, to be held by an Admiral)—I refer to Sir Anthony Hoskins; while outside the Board there is Sir William Dowell and Vice-Admiral Nowell Salmon. I am confident that the country, as well as, the service would be astonished if they knew there was no plan of preparation for war of this the first line of defence of our colossal Empire.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, Mr. Harrington, M.P., announced that £300 had been received from the Irish branches since last meeting, and that grants to the amount of £130 had been given to evicted tenants. The reports received showed that a large number of writs had been served, and, no doubt, a large number of evictions would take place during the winter. He was glad to say they had ample evidence that many landlords were giving tolerable reductions to their tenants, notwithstanding the recent action of the Government and the declaration of the landlord party in the House of Commons, reductions even upon the judicial rents fixed a few years ago. Mr. Healy said that, speaking for himself, he felt highly indifferent whether the Government suppressed the National League or not. Englishmen had acted with so much stupidity in Ireland for so many generations, and had been so blind as to the right course to take, that he thought in all probability they would suppress the League. If they did, a great burden would be taken off the shoulders of the gentlemen who were responsible in the central committee for its management, because they had hitherto been engaged in moderating and calming in every possible way anything that would wear the mere semblance of illegality. Their time had been taken up at every private meeting, not, as the Government supposed, in setting the dogs of the League against the landlords, but in preventing anything like violent action on the part of the branches; and half of the letters that came to hand consisted of abuse of the secretary because he would not allow them to go, as they thought, far enough. For his part, he wished the Government joy of the country when the League was suppressed. What was more, he would say to the people that, if a legal and constitutional movement and society was illegally broken up without the semblance of law or authority, they should act upon their own responsibility in defence of their homes. They knew what happened before when the Land League was suppressed; there was some machinery then for its suppression, because the Government had an Act which enabled them to put everybody in gaol when they pleased. The police would act illegally if they entered a house where a meeting was being held; and he told the branches throughout the country that, if the police did enter their houses illegally they would be justified in resisting them by force. They would be justified in pitching them out of the window, in treating them as trespassers. If they came into his house he would treat them as such, and he would rely on a jury of his fellow-countrymen, in case the Government took any steps against him. Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., alluding to the refusal of the Woodford magistrates to renew the licence of a publican who had refused to supply the police with groceries, characterised the action of the magistrates as brutal and unconstitutional, and solemnly pledged himself to every one who suffered in this struggle as a publican that a record would be kept, and that when the Irish people got power over the taxation and licensing laws they would repay those men every penny.

The London correspondent of the Dublin *Daily Express* writes:—"The increasing illegality of the proceedings of the National League will be brought under the notice of the Cabinet at their first meeting. There is good reason to believe that General Buller has reported in very emphatic terms as to its operations in Kerry. Nearly all the Leaguers in Kerry are Moonlighters, and all Moonlighers are members of the League. It is known that all General Buller's movements are watched by the League police, and there can be no doubt whatever that, so far, the League has crippled his hands." On this the *Daily Express* observes: "The obvious remedy is to render the offence of being a member of an illegal society punishable by magistrates. This will at once cut at the root of the League's power in so far as that power is open and publicly exerted. The sitting of the National League courts of committees of the Tenants' Protection Society, and of House League courts, which travesty judicial procedure, summon defendants and witnesses, inflict fines, etc., is a clear usurpation of the rights and prerogatives belonging to the Sovereign and Royal Court of Justice, and to them alone. No doubt it might be said that if this kind of thing were driven under the surface the League would become a secret Vehmgericht, and boycotting, moonlighting, and the other measures of the 'League police' would be substituted for the the apparently milder oppression of fines and censures. This is true enough, and it ought to have been reckoned with long ago; but it is no reason why the actual usurpations should be tolerated for a day."

ARREST "OF CAPTAIN MOONLIGHT."

The police made an important arrest on Monday, Oct. 4, at Boherbue, County Cork. A man, stated to be the leader of the Moonlighters of the three counties of Cork, Clare and Limerick, and who is identified as having been concerned in most of the County Limerick moonlight raids, was arrested by Sergeant Kirwan, of Boherbue. He was conveyed to Limerick City for identification. Two of his gang were arrested with him. He is said to be known as "Captain Moonlight." A police patrol from Knocknagashel on duty on Sunday morning at Meenbanavan, near Csatleisland, heard an unusual noise, and on going to the spot, they found a party of six men in the act of killing two bullocks. When alarmed, the whole party ran away in different directions; but the police succeeded in arresting one of them.

MOONLIGHTING IN KERRY.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Kerry, says:—"The worst sign of all is the spirit of the people. I believe there is no doubt that the farmers in Kerry are, for the most part, heartily sick of the League and the Moonlighting, and the whole agitation; but the younger generation are hopelessly demoralized. They look upon the outrages as an act of war, and the Moonlighters in their eyes are heroes fighting in a noble cause. They have thrown off the restraint of religion and of the priests, and it is difficult to see how they are ever to become decent members of society. I have even heard of cases in which farmers are anxious to have their sons sent out of the country, and to get rid of them altogether. The priest of one parish gave me some remarkable figures to show the falling-off of the people in attending to their religious duties. From 1873 to 1879 the communicants in his parish averaged 39,000 per annum with a population of about 10,000. In 1880, the year in which the Land League went ahead, the number fell to 26,000, without any decrease in the population. He also dwelt on the extent to which perjury had increased. In one case, at the Cork Assizes, no fewer than nineteen witnesses were brought to prove an alibi, and counsel was brought down specially from Dublin, when, to the consternation of his friends, the prisoner pleaded guilty. In fact, the people are altogether changed, the agitation seems to have brought out all their bad qualities, their untruthfulness, their trickery and deceit, and to have effaced most of the good ones. A Roman Catholic gentleman also told me that infidelity has increased enormously, especially among the men. He said that on the 15th of this month, being Lady Day in harvest, one of the days when they are all expected to go to Mass, he counted about 100 women in his chapel but not a single man except himself."

The writer of "Letters from Ireland" in the *Times*, in a communication published on Oct. 12, says:—

"At one of the seaport towns in Kerry they have lately decided to boycott a steamer which brings goods from Cork, the result being that the people will have to pay far higher prices; but the carriers and local tradesmen will be the gainers. In one place a woman is boycotted for giving a few sods of turf to her daughter, who is also boycotted to cook food for children. In another, a station-master is boycotted, and the people walk and send their goods to the adjoining stations, which relieves the obnoxious person of a good deal of work, but injures no one but themselves. I saw one man in an out-of-the-way part of Kerry, who has been boycotted for the last sixteen months because he is looked on as 'a landlord's man.' The League did not become strong in his locality before, but during that time he says he has lost at least £300. He cannot get people to work for him or look after his sheep, and no servant dare work in his house. He has to get in food by stealth at night, and pay heavily those who venture to help him. He got some things from Cork, and they tried to boycott the firm that supplied him. He holds an island adjoining the coast; but this year the neighbouring islanders, who have paid neither rent nor taxes for some years, have put their cattle on it, and told the landlord they will pay rent for it 'if they can.' 'It's a most diabolical persecution, Sir,' he said, 'and I wonder the Government allow such things. The League have everything their own way, and there's no law but theirs.' I saw another farmer who is boycotted, the only reason he could give being that he had bought his holding from the landlord; but I fancy he, too, is looked on generally as 'a landlord's man.' Another man in the locality is boycotted because he voted for him as a poor-law guardian, and four others for speaking to him."

From Killarney the writer made an expedition to Millstreet and visited Mr. Hegarty, who has been standing out for six years against the most aggravated system of boycotting.

He has been for a considerable time a large trader in Millstreet, and was very popular and widely respected. He steadily refused, however, to have anything to do with the Land League, and this was made the pretext for trying to ruin him by those who were jealous of his position and prosperity. At the close of the year 1880 he was boycotted by a resolution of the League. Notices were posted throughout the district warning the people to have nothing to do with him, and men were told off to prevent any one from entering his doors. For some months his friends refused to desert him, but the houses of several customers having been visited by Moonlighters, they were obliged to give in and his business has been completely ruined. He has suffered every form of persecution, and was fired at last year on the public road; but he has held his ground and refused to capitulate. He is as honest, respectable, and industrious a man as any one could wish to see, and his only offence consists in his refusal to join a movement to which he could not reconcile his conscience, coupled with the fact that he was too hardworking and prosperous. The victims in all the cases I have mentioned have been members of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD-FIELDS.

A Cape correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 15th ult., states that the development of the gold-fields continues to absorb public attention. From every town and village in South Africa, during the three past weeks, a stream of fortune-seekers have wended their way to the De Kaap and Witwatersrand. The population of Barberton has more than doubled, and is daily increasing; stands for building and business sites are being eagerly purchased there, new syndicates are being formed and new companies floated. The total capital of all the gold mining companies is stated to be not far short of £2,000,000; while their value, as represented by the ruling share prices, is nearly double that amount. In many cases the realization of returns is a long way off, as there is no machinery immediately available for the development of the properties; in other instances, some of the companies have been—even with very inadequate appliances—very successful; and it is this, together with the handsome return from "company-promoting," which has been the incentive to so much speculation.

The Sheba Reef Company has presented a report to their shareholders giving the result of their first six months' working. It shows that they have crushed 771 tons, yielding 5,642 oz. 10 dwt. 6 grains, an average of 7 oz. 6 dwt. 9 grains to the ton. The expenses incurred in the transport and treatment of this tonnage (exclusive of mining, which are nominal, the auriferous rock being simply quarried) were as follow:—Transport from mine to batteries, £1,689 5s.; crushing, £1,486; total, £3,175 5s. A total of 82s. 4d. per ton. Taking the value of gold here at 71s. per ounce, we have a gross return of £20,031 19s. 9d.; deduct expenses £3,175,5s., leaving a balance of £16,850 14s. 9d. Out of this the shareholders have received in dividends 62½ per cent. on the paid-up capital of £15,000. With a view to avoiding the heavy charges for transport and crushing, the Sheba, in conjunction with the Oriental and Nil Desperandum Companies, has arranged for the construction of a tramway from their properties to the crushing-mills sites, where they intend erecting at least thirty stamps, to be driven by a turbine, to work up to 190 stamps; and when this is completed the exceptional richness of the Sheba reef will be fully established.

Weekly shipments of native gold from the fields may now be looked for—the Donald Currie steamer of this week taking 4,500 ounces, of the declared value of £17,150. For this present year the total export will be about £150,000; but next year, when several of the companies will fairly start work, it is estimated that it will advance to at least three-quarters of a million. On the Witwatersrand fields, between Pretoria and Heidelberg, some of the capitalists of Kimberley have secured gold properties from which wonderful results are also expected.

At the Knysna, within the Cape Colony, it has now been established that gold-bearing quartz veins exist, although the few tests hitherto made have not given great results. From some of the surface quartz only 7 dwt. have been extracted; but selected specimens have yielded equal to 4 oz. per ton. The Government is at the present time having a ton of the quartz crushed and assayed before determining whether the district of the Knysna will be proclaimed as a gold field or not. With the advantages of plentiful wood and water, and near proximity to an excellent port, the Knysna gold-field may prove payable with a much smaller average result than attracts attention at De Kaap and Witwatersrand.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S CONTINENTAL TOUR.

Lord Randolph Churchill and his secretary arrived in Vienna on Monday, Oct 11, and alighted at the Hotel Imperial, where letters were awaiting them. At Prague, which Lord Randolph and Mr. Trafford reached on Sunday afternoon, they took an hour's walk, and in the evening visited the Czech National Theatre. At the Hotel Imperial in Vienna Lord Randolph found Mr. W. H. Smith, the Secretary of State for War, who is described in all the Vienna newspapers as "General Sir Smith." Lord Randolph Churchill visited Sir Augustus and Lady Paget on Tuesday. Sir Augustus afterwards returned the visit. His lordship dined with the Ambassador, in company with the Minister for War, Mr. W. H. Smith, his wife and daughter, and the members of the British Embassy. He will, it is stated, proceed to Rome. A Vienna journalist, who wrote requesting his lordship to authorize him to explain the true motive of his journey, has received an answer from Lord Randolph stating that he "has nothing of any importance to communicate on public affairs." His lordship's journey has (the *Times*' correspondent says) had a political effect that must not be under-rated. It has clearly proved that public opinion in Germany—and still more in Austria-Hungary—feels that an approximation between English policy and that of the two allied Imperial Powers would be extremely welcome, well-timed, and desirable.

MR. H. M. STANLEY AND THE CITY OF LONDON.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council at Guildhall on Thursday, Oct. 14, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mr. Pearse Morrison moved:—"That, in recognition of the great services rendered by Mr. H. M. Stanley in opening up the resources of the vast continent of Africa, the honorary freedom of the City of London be presented to him in a casket." He remarked that, after the unanimous expression of opinion in favour of the motion when he laid it before the court in committee last week, he need say very few words to commend it to them to-day. It was quite true that in 1873 Mr. Stanley received an illuminated address from that court in recognition of his services in finding Livingstone, but he claimed that since then Mr. Stanley had rendered still more valuable services to the world in opening up the Congo to commerce and civilization. What had been Mr. Stanley's record? In 1868 he assisted Captain Speke in the British expedition to Abyssinia; in 1871 he discovered Livingstone; in 1872 he equipped an expedition to enable Livingstone to complete his explorations; and from 1874 to 1877 he finished the discoveries which Speke, Grant, Burton, and Livingstone had begun, and which resulted in the opening up of the Congo. From 1879 to 1884 he remained in Africa, and had started forty mercantile stations in the Congo Basin, had established steam communication between the Atlantic and Stanley Falls, and founded the independent State of the Congo. Over seven thousand miles of navigation had been thrown open, and missionary settlements and schools, and trading was everywhere established. Mr. Stanley had received honours from every crowned head in Europe, and from all the learned societies; and he (Mr. Morrison) thought the Corporation would be anxious to show him all the honour they could by conferring upon him the distinction of the freedom of the City. Mr. Alderman De Keyser, who seconded the motion, referred to the help which the King of the Belgians had rendered to Mr. Stanley in his services in the cause of progress and civilization. The motion was put and carried amid enthusiasm.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Board of the Indo-European Telegraph Company have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

The report and accounts of the directors of this company for the half-year ended June 30 show that the gross receipts, inclusive of Government subsidies, have amounted during that period to 224,843*l.*, against 239,476*l.* for the corresponding half-year of 1885. The working and other expenses, including 31 361*l.* for cost of repairs to cables and expenses of ships, absorb 81,775*l.*, against 74,418*l.* for the corresponding half-year of 1885, leaving a balance of 143,067*l.* From this is deducted 3,992*l.* for Income-tax, and 41,593*l.* for interest on debentures and contributions to sinking funds, leaving 97,480*l.* as the net profit for the half-year, against 140,358*l.* for the corresponding period of 1885. One quarterly interim dividend of 1¼ per cent., amounting to 31,250*l.*, has been paid during the half-year, and another of like amount will be distributed to-day (Oct. 15). In consequence of the diminution of revenue, which is attributable to the causes referred to at the last general meeting, and which, unfortunately still prevail, the directors do not feel justified in paying a bonus for the past half-year, and have therefore decided to carry forward the balance of 34,980*l.* to the next account.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), was held on Oct. 13, at the offices, Bishopsgate Street, Within. Mr. David Henry Small, who presided, expressed the regret of the directors that the report was not more favourable, but this had been owing to circumstances beyond their control. When he addressed them at the meeting last April he mentioned some of the difficulties which the bank had had to contend against during the long-continued and unexampled depression of trade in India, which, he regretted to state, still prevailed to a very great extent. Some manufacturing and other firms, which for years had had considerable dealings with the bank, had found it impossible to continue trading with any hope of fair results. Extreme difficulty had been experienced by some of them in recovering their outstanding bills, and consequently they had been unable to meet their engagements. The directors had therefore been reluctantly obliged, in the interests of the bank, to close their accounts in order to realise the bank's advances. He was, however, glad to be able to report that, so far, their recoveries had been very satisfactory. As regards their advances on joint-stock shares, they had felt it right to give additional time to customers rather than force securities on an abnormally depressed market. The effect of that had been further to reduce, for the time, the amount available for division. Another main cause for their reduced profits was the unexampled fall in the exchange. Their Indian earnings for the past half-year had to be converted into sterling for division at a rate of exchange but little over 1s. 5d. the rupee—the lowest rate they had ever before had. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Colonel Hector Mackenzie seconded the motion. Major-General Sir Charles D'Oyly thought that more information should be given concerning the accounts, particularly as regards what had become of the amount set aside from time to time for bad and doubtful debts. General Gray said he thought the provision made for bad and doubtful debts should appear in the accounts as reserve fund. The chairman, in reply, said the bank had suffered from having had to close the accounts of firms in difficulties. He did not think it would be advisable to give in detail the working of the various branches. Mr J. W. H. Ilbery, the general manager, in answer to questions, stated that the falling-off in the amount of acceptances was owing to the altered manner of conducting trade with India, telegraph transfers having taken the place of bills to a very great extent. The amount set aside for doubtful debts came under the head of doubtful debt liquidation account, and all bad debts were written off that account. The chairman, in further reply, stated that the books of the bank were open to the inspection of the shareholders. At the present time the remuneration of the directors was only 750*l.* per annum. The Board had had great difficulties to contend against, and owing to the lock-up of 1869 they had not had the full capital of the bank to deal with. A motion was then brought forward by Major-General Sir C. D'Oyly to the effect that, in view of the reduction of the divdend from 5 to 2½ per cent., the expenses should be reduced, and that a committee of the directors should be appointed to carry out the reduction. The chairman, however, having stated that the question of reducing the expenses was not only being considered by the directors, but that the reduction was being carried out the motion was withdrawn, and the report was adopted.

THE AMERICAN FISHERY DISPUTES.

The Committee of the United States Senate, which is investigating the fishery disputes, after hearing witnesses at Boston, Provincetown, Gloucester, and Portland, and finding the testimony all one way, considers any further examination unnecessary, and will report that Canada is in fault. Senator Frye, a member of the committee, says that he regards the making of any satisfactory treaty as impossible; that the remedy is a higher duty on salt fish, and also a duty on fresh fish. He thinks that, if Canada were satisfied, that her oppression of American fishermen would not bring about a reciprocity treaty, or a "free fish" system, these outrages would cease, because, as a matter of fact, the Canadians suffer more than the Americans from the present exclusions.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI ON THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF INDIA.

On Oct. 12 Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji delivered an address on the "Political Condition of India" to the members of the Manchester Reform Club.

Mr. Dadabhoy, who was received with applause, assured his hearers that in standing before any audience in England on an Indian platform the appeal he made was not simply to any particular party or any particular class, but was the appeal of the educated people of India to the whole people of England. He appealed as much to the Conservatives as to the Liberals on all subjects connected with India. The Manchester people were interested in it not only as belonging to the English nation or as governing India, but at the same time they had a particular and intimate interest in India, commercially and economically. The two subjects, the political condition and the economic condition of India, were so intimately interwoven with each other that without giving some explanation of the one the other could not be clearly understood. He took up the subject of the political condition of India in order that when that was clearly understood its economic and commercial position could be properly appreciated. The best thing he could do was to place before them not only his own individual opinions, but the views and opinions expressed last Christmas at a national Indian congress held at Bombay. That congress was attended by delegates from all parts of India, representing all the principal associations of India. Those who attended formed a portion of the picked educated classes of India. Before entering on the subject of the opinions formulated by that congress, he must at the outset acknowledge very emphatically and clearly that great and important blessings had been conferred on India by the British rule.—(Appplause.) There was no question that since the accession of the British rule India had been completely changed in its whole character, physically, morally, socially, and intellectually.—(Applause.) There was no doubt that from one end to the other of India security of life and property was the British rule. There was no doubt whatever that through the instrumentality of the British Government the Indian people had had education given to them, and the enlightenment of the West had been communicated to them, and for that they could never be too thankful. Sufficient information had, he believed, been given on the good England had done to India, and he would therefore go on to consider what they required at England's hands in the future. He did not mean to speak in any spirit of cavil or complaint. He spoke with thankfulness for the past and hopefulness for the future. It was for the future, therefore, that he placed before them what the people of India, and the educated people of India particularly, desired at their hands. He proceeded to quote from the published statements of eminent Anglo-Indians in support of the view that the educated natives were the deservedly trusted guides of the people. Any idea of the subversion of British rule was said to be abhorrent to the educated natives, from the consciousness that it must result in the widest anarchy and confusion. It was men who entertained such views as these that met in congress to consider the condition of India and place boldly, and at the same time with the utmost loyalty, their wishes and needs before the British public. A subject which engaged the careful attention of the congresss was the difficulties placed in the way of natives holding civil appointments in India. In 1833 it was enacted that no native of India, should by reason of his colour, descent, or religion, be incapable of holding office. That promise had been renewed, but as yet very little had been done to make it an accomplished fact. In the opinion of the speaker this reform in the Civil Service was intimately connected with the economic condition of India, and he appealed to England, and to Lancashire in particular, to do their utmost to secure to the natives of India a fulfilment of the solemn promises made to them years ago, in the confident belief that thereby they would be not simply gratifying the aspirations of educated Indians, but conducing in a marked degree to the prosperity of our great dependency and to the augmentation of our trade with that country. As affairs now stand the people in the Native, States were better off than those in British India, because in the former countries all that was raised in taxes was spent among themselves and went back to them, whereas in British India a sum of £17,000,000 was annually raised and remitted to this country. Of course, the people of India did not want to upset the Civil Service arrangements all at once. They simply pleaded for fair play and to have their educated youths allowed to compete on equal terms with Englishmen for the offices at the disposal of the Government of India. India was poor, it was impossible to tax her more, and so she would inevitably remain until her own people had a fair share in the task of government. If they would consider this question carefully, they would see in what direction they had to work in order that they might make India their best customer. The next resolution he wished to bring to their notice was with regard to the Legislative Councils. The constitution of those Councils was such that the natives had no voice in whatever was done for them, in the laws passed for them, in the taxation imposed upon them, or in the manner in which that taxation was spent. India, after being for such a long time under British rule, and after being educated for nearly half a century, had a sufficient number of people who were prepared to understand that taxation must go with representation. England did its utmost to help, either morally or materially, every struggling community to acquire freedom and to acquire constitutional government. Unfortunately she had not been as liberal towards her own possession—what had been described as "the brightest jewel in her Crown." If a proper representation was introduced into those legislative councils government itself would be relieved of a great deal of odium and a great deal of trouble, because whenever any law was passed by them with the representative voice of the people themselves, Government would necessarily be relieved of having done anything without consideration for the views and sentiments of the natives themselves. Another great change needed was that a system of interpellation should be introduced into those councils. This was a right which the natives of India expected at the hands of the British people, because if India could benefit at the hands of the British people, it was by being elevated to the political level of the British people. Up to the present time the British had degraded themselves to the level of the Asiatic despotism, for their rule had been merely an absolute rule. The will of the Government was the law of the land, or rather the will of the English people as expressed in Acts of Parliament was the law of the land. Owing to the want of a few native members in Parliament a greatdeal was done that was injurious to the people of India, and an urgent necessity existed for having native members to represent the natave side of questions in Parliament. Whether the time would ever come when representatives would come from all parts of the world to sit in the British Parliament he did not know, but he thought they had good grounds on which to appeal to a few English constituencies to enable one or two natives of India to sit in the House of Commons and present to Parliament the native side of Indian questions. Another institution needing reform was the India Office Council. That was a council which deliberated in secret, and which assigned no reasons for the conclusions to which it came. That Council ought to be either abolished or altered, because it was an anachronism, it was inherently defective, and it was naturally likely to do more harm than good. Another question which required to be dealt with was that of the customs duties, but that again was intimately bound up with the question of the prosperity of India. The most important question after all that they had to consider was to find out why India was so poor, and if they only discovered the reason, and applied the true remedy, they would have as great a benefit as ever any nation had offered to another.—(Applause.)

Mr. Roby, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Naoroji for his address, said there were three main points in it. One was the importance of having the Civil Service of India largely composed of natives. The second was that there should be a voice given to the people of India in the Legislative Councils and in the English Parliament; and the third was that the constitution at present of the Indian Council was such as almost of necessity formed an obstruction to progress rather than a help. He thought that as regarded all those points Mr. Naoroji would find the members of the Reform Club and Liberals generally in accord with him. They believed that the institutions which had proved of great benefit to themselves would be found eventually to be of great benefit to the rest of the human race. They were not in the habit of saying self-government was good for Englishmen but not for Hottentots. They believed it was good for them and for the residents in other parts of the British dominions too.—(Applause.)

Mr. J. C. Fielden seconded the motion. To show the close connection of Lancashire with India, he mentioned that one-fourth of the population of this country is supported by the trade with India. The foreign trade of the latter country was represented by only 11s. per head, whereas that of New South Wales was equal to £40 per head. Figures like these indicated the great poverty of India, and showed that if we could bring up the trade of that country to something nearer that which it ought, to be, there was a bright prospect for both countries, for it would benefit India and bring forth fruit to this country a hundred-fold.—(Applause.)

The resolution was passed with acclamation. Mr. Naoroji briefly acknowledged it, and the meeting terminated.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour* without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE HINDOO CHILD-WIDOW.

The *Times* devotes nearly two columns to a letter by a correspondent who brings forward the salient and well-known facts connected with the case of the Hindoo Child-Widow, commenting on it the *Times* says:—

In this country, at the present day, there is a very strong tendency to invoke the aid of the Legislature for the summary removal of every grievance and the reform of every abuse that attracts the attention of even a small body of people. Hence some may find it at first sight difficult to understand why there should be any hesitation on the part of the Indian Government in laying the legislative axe to the root of a tree, which produces such disastrous fruit as India daily reaps from the Hindoo marriage customs. By studying, on a large scale, the necessary limitations of legislative power, and endeavouring to understand why humane men, deeply convinced of the fearful cruelty and wickedness of the Hindoo marriage system, yet deliberately abstain from invoking for its reform the immense authority and strength of the Indian Government, it may be possible to learn a salutary lesson applicable to smaller questions nearer home. There is not the smaller disposition in any quarter to minimize the evils of the Hindoo marriage customs. Their monstrous and revolting inhumanity, perpetrated under the sanction of a religion which, in other directions inculcates an exaggerated humanitarianism, is a striking, though by no means isolated, example of the power of dogma, co-operating with social conventions and selfish interests, to stifle or pervert the best and deepest instincts of man. It is computed, upon good statistical evidence, that there are in India two millions of women irrevocably condemned to lives of the most appalling misery, shut out from every human affection and every earthly hope, shunned by their own nearest relatives as accursed things, and treated by the rest of the world as outcasts whose very presence is an omen of evil. Some of them accept their hard lot as the divinely appointed expiation for sins committed by them in some previous state of existence, and as the passport to felicity in the life to come. But this requires an elevation of moral character which must always be rare, and which in the case of a child-widow must be almost miraculous, as well as an endowment with this world's goods which only a limited number can possess. Children condemned, from the age of seven or eight, to the rigorous cruelty meted out to the Hindoo widow, can hardly develop the graces of human character; and even those more favoured once, who have been wives in fact as well as in name, and who have reached womanhood amid all the kindly influences of home, must frequently fall helpless victims to the temptations superadded by poverty to the misery of their sudden expulsion from the world in which they were honoured and cherished. We need not, however, either add to or repeat the graphic account given by our correspondent of the horrors of the Hindoo marriage customs. They are admitted on all hands, even by the Hindoos themselves, however, inevitably they may be thought to follow from the maxims of theology and law. The practical question for the English rulers of India is whether any means exist of usefully interfering to save millions of our fellow-subjects from misery and degradation.

Lord Dufferin's reasons for declining to attempt legislative inteference with this colossal evil may be briefly summarized as being—first, that the effective interposition of the legislator is impossible; and, second, that it is unnecessary. A sufficiently resolute Government can always put down any practice, no matter how common, which is felt by the conscience of a people to be a defiance of their moral and religious code of belief. But a practice which, however immoral, cruel, and mischievous is rooted in the moral and religious beliefs of a people, and fully justified in their eyes by appeal to their sacred writings is beyond the reach, and properly outside the scope, of legislation. It may be attacked and subverted, as everything may be that is not firmly based upon the ultimate principles of human nature and the order of the universe, but it cannot be directly attacked by penal laws. The Hindoo marriage system, monstrous as it seems to us, and clearly as its cruel consequences are demonstrable even to Hindoos themselves, is not an infraction of their religious and moral code, but, on the contrary, is inextricably interwoven with the whole body of their theological beliefs, their social arrangements, and their civil laws. To have an unmarried daughter of mature age in his house is a social disgrace to a high caste Hindoo, and it is a social disgrace because it is a religious crime. Ceremonial purity is the cachet of Hindoo nobility, and the existence of an unmarried daughter is both a menace to the father's spiritual future and a present degradation in the eyes of his caste. It is to avoid these tremendous perils that a Hindoo of the higher castes marries his female children in infancy. If a suitable husband can be found, well and good; but, if not, a husband of some kind must be obtained at all hazards. Hence, in the last resort, infants are married to old Brahmans who perambulate the country, offering their services for a fee. When one of these gentlemen dies, hundreds of children become widows, are cut off from social relationships, doomed to a life of penance, and, in fact, become dead in the eye of the law. It may be asked why, even if the marriage of an infant is imperative, the widow should be treated with such unnatural cruelty. The cause lies in the fundamental conceptions of the Hindoo policy. Apart from her husband, the wife has no existence. When he dies, her ideal course is to immolate herself upon his funeral pyre; but if she elects to live, it is only that she may continue on his behalf expiatory sacrifices for the good of his soul and for the working out of her own salvation. She is his heir only that she may use his wealth in that manner, herself living a life as like to death as it can be made. Remarriage is an abomaination which at once robs her actions on his behalf of all their efficacy, and consequently divests her of every claim to the wealth of which the was only the rigorously limited trustee. Against such a system leislation is impotent. We might forbid the marriage of infants, but of what avail would our prohibition be so long as the temporal and eternal well-being of the Hindoo father is held to be bound up with the performance of a ceremony which the most inquisitorial administration would be powerless to reach? We may declare that the widow shall have the cviil rights of other human beings, but while religion, morality, and custom refuse these rights, we might just as well as order the Ganges to roll its waters up the slopes of the Himalaya. We have interfered to put down practices ancillary to the marriage system. We have forbidden *suttee*, and we have put down female infanticide. But we have only made more widows; and, revolting as both these practices are, it may be questioned whether either the sum of Hindoo happiness or the sum of Hindoo morality has been increased by our action.

Happily, we may console ourselves for our impotence to overthrow a spiritual tyranny with secular weapons by the reflection that the work is being done by the appropriate agencies. The impalpable barriers which mock at our direct assaults are melting away before the equally impalpable spiritual influences of our presence. The East, foolishly called unchanging because material force cannot alter the evolution of its thought, is transforming itself under the play of Western ideas. In the very strongholds of Hindoo orthodoxy a movement is on foot which will surely, and not slowly, sweep away the system that our laws are powerless to destroy. The battle is being fought on the most orthodox lines, and in a conservative spirit. The texts of the Puranas by which the existing system is defended are encountered with the older texts of the Vedas, now brought within the reach of the people at large by European scholarship. The Brahmans are confuted by references to the sacred books of which they were long the sole custodians, and which they seem to have studied only at second hand, through comparatively modern commentators. The old Aryan religion shows us woman in her natural place of honour, and proves the whole dominant theory of Hindoo theology and property law to be a corruption of later times, due to the influence of inferior races. By degrees it will be found that the Puranas themselves do not necessarily bear the interpretation hitherto put upon them, just as America, under the influence of a moral change, ceased to find conclusive authority for slavery in such texts "Cursed be Canaan." Already in the larger towns there are a sufficient number of believers in the reformed Hinduism to enable men of the highest castes to marry widows without loss of social position. In rural districts the position of the reforming party is less secure, but their ultimate success is none the less assured. The older generation of priests cling, as might be expected, to their system, but the younger men cannot escape the contagion of English thought. The priestly caste as a whole will follow a movement which it cannot control, as the priestly caste does always and everywhere, in obedience to the instruction of self-preservation. As yet it yields very reluctantly to the novel impulse, and in Madras, where the accepted system is strongest, the Brahmans still venture to excommunicate those concerned in widow-marriages. Nothing could be more comical, and yet more pregnant with serious meaning, than the incident, related by our correspondent, of the Brahman brought up before the Madras High Court by the man he had excommunicated. The Court upheld the priest's right to excommunicate, but fined him two hundred rupees, with the option of imprisonment, for notifying his excommunication upon a post-card. The clash of old and new, the change of the unchanging East, the unseen forces, stronger far than resident magistrates and breechloaders, which the English have set to work in India, are all dramatically embodied in this delicious incident. Excommunication in the name of a religion, dating from ten centuries before Christ, announced upon a post-card, and punished with a fine by the representative of the mushroom civilization of yesterday! That most worthy Brahman's post-card bridged thirty centuries.

THE ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Times* writes:—"The subject of the admission of natives to the Civil Service is, it appears, to be reopened and considered by a Commission to be appointed in India. The scope of the inquiry is to be a wide one, covering not only the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service but also to the branches of the civil administration, and the whole machinery for obtaining fit native candidates for the public service in all its branches. We have a vivid recollection of the last attempt to meddle with this subject, and can only hope that it will be approached by the Commission in a business-like fashion, and not under the influence of sentimental theories. Any scheme for the admission of natives to important and responsible administrative positions which depends upon examinations of the ordinary type, testing little or nothing beyond mere receptivity, will certainly end in disaster. The stronger races of India require strong men to rule them, and cannot be long governed through mere proficients in book-learning. Englishmen generally have the requisite qualities, though examinations do not prove the fact; but the Bengali generally does not possess them, though examinations do not bring out his deficiency. Our responsibility to the Indian people is one which in the last resort we cannot delegate by any cunningly contrived machinery. We are in India because we can rule and in virtue of the fact that we do rule. Whatever share we give to natives in the work of Government, English character must make itself everywhere beneficiently felt, otherwise the *raison d'etre* of our presence disappears. There is a vague notion at home, which we may perhaps trust will not sway an Indian Commission, that by some sort of process we can give the people of India self-goverment in the same way as the people of England. We can do so by clearing out of the country and allowing them all to do as they please, but we cannot do it by staying there to maintain the distinctive benefits of our occupation, while declining the responsibility of enforcing the principles on which they depend. While we and we alone prevent India from being plunged into a mad struggle among diverse races and creeds for ascendency, the Government of India must in all essentials be carried on upon English and native principles, and by English, not native, administrators. Those who insist on governing themselves; and that is the last thing that enters into the conceptions of the noisy people who clamour in the native Press for place and power.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain T. Hughes, also arrived in this harbour yesterday with a general cargo.

The s. s. Bhownuggur of the Bhownuggur Line of steamers received her port clearance yesterday for Bhownuggur, she is laden and carries 50 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons, Captain J. R. Keneley, received her port clearance pass yesterday. She proceeds to Dunkirk via Canal with a cargo.

The Inch Line steamer Inchmari, 1,217 tons, Captain F. Major, arrived in Bombay harbour on November 2, from Shields which port she had left on 30th September. There was on board of her, one 1st class passenger Mr. Wooly, on her way out here, she touched at Port Said.

The s. s. Pachumba has commenced loading since yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawad coast. The Mail steamer Siam 1,561 tons, sunk her anchor in Bombay harbour yesterday morning. She started from Trieste on October 12th under the command of Capt R. F. Briscoe, and on her voyages touched at Venice, Brindisi, Port Said, Suez and Adam.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3rd November.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Lawada ..	2140	A. Liddiard	A	M. Mackenzie.
„ Parramatta.	2684	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Cameron.	1585	J. R. Kewly	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cuba	1173	......	H J	......
„ Lamport....	1579	L. P. Cross.....	K	McCulloch.
„ City of Canterbury ..	2009	A. B. Grey......	L	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Horn Head..	1558	R. T. Thompson	M	......
„ River Indus	2255	E. B. Murray ..	N	W. & A. Graham
„ Cameo.....	1188	J. Rich......	O	C. Edulji ee.
„ R.Rubattino	3044	G. Mersa	P	F. Bozzoni.
„ Govino	1454	C. Stephenson	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	T. White	Ibid	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
3	Inchmari (s)	Major	Shields, Sept. 30.
	Siam (s)	Briscoe	Trieste, Oct 12.
	Bolckow (s)	Hughes	P. Gulf, Oct. 12.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Pachumba, for Kurrachee.
„ Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
„ Cuba, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamers Bhownuggur, Clan Cameron and Calder.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 1.

Thomas, Major, Bo., C. AEt of Musketry; from Inspector duty, from Poona.

Fig-Mibet, Beng., The Kings Own, from leave, from Matheran.

November 3.

Nimmo, Col., Bo., Staff Corps, from furlough, from Nasirabad.

Houghton, Lt. Beng., King's Own, from sick leave, from Karachi.

Gerrard, Lt. Bo., Staff Regt, from leave, to Mhow.

Macnaugton. Col., Bo. Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—November 3.

Bluett, Col. Beng., 2nd Cheshire, on duty, for Umballa.

Lynch, Lt. Col. Beng., 2 Highland L. I., on duty, to Umballa

Vincent, Lt. Bo., 2 Bo. I., from leave, to Ahmedabad.

Kennedy Surg. Beng. Med. Staff, on duty, to Shahabad.

Statchey Lt. Bedg. West Ridirig, on duty on Aldart.

Courtney Surg., Mad. Med. Staff, on duty, to Secanderabad.

Hennesty Surg. Beng. Med. Staff. on duty to Khandva.

Wallace. Lt. Beng. B.S.C., from furlough to Moradabad.

November 4.

Toppin, Col., Beng., Ryl. Inf. on leave to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 4, 1886.

The First Commanding Officers' parade of the season will be held on Saturday next, the 6th inst., under Lt.-Col. L. H. Bayley. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 4-45 p. m., red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-15 p. m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. This being the first Commanding Officers' parade of the season, it is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present. The sections to practice on parade will be published hereafter.

With reference to Regimental Orders No. 6 of the 28th October, 1886 the Commandant takes this opportunity of thanking Lt. Brewin for the great zeal and tact displayed by him while in the command of D Company. The Company was for over 2 years without a Captain, and the Commandant is fully sensible that its large numbers and general efficiency are due to the exertions of Lt. Brewin.

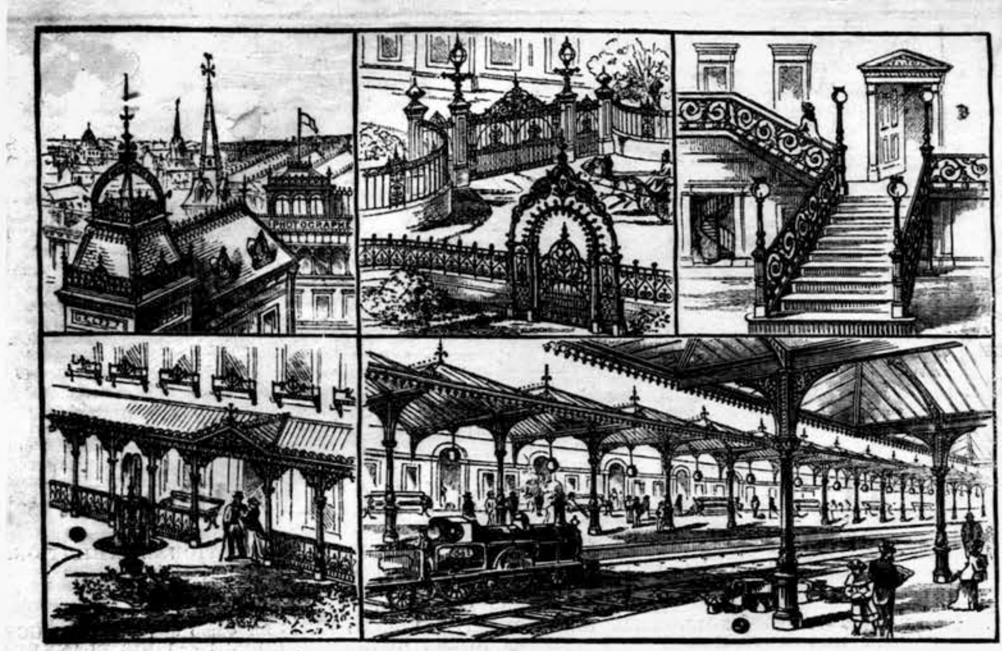
All members who have not yet received the amount of their prizes for the Central Meeting Poona, are requested to attend or send to Head-Quarters to-morrow between 12 and 2 p. m.

The ranges having been reported ready, it is requested that the class firing may be commenced as soon as possible.

The Indian Volunteers Rifle Association Match was commenced at Cooria on Saturday next at 6-45 a.m. The conditions can be seen on the ground.

The undermentioned having been approved of by the officer commanding is enrolled as a trooper, and taken on the strength as follows No. 81 Trooper F. Rathbone, be supplied with arms and accoutrements from the Head-quarters armoury.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.



NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—" PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE. The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have nduced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, mad up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before on purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.,**
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters,** and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.**

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale. Specially prepared for the manufacture of the **very Finest Ginger Ale made,** is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite **Ginger Aroma** of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT.** For Second Quality Ginger Ale. This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring,** great **Brilliancy,** and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma,** and makes a thoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale. This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.** A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.**
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,** For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours,** and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma,** making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

* *NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE. Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. **Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.**

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted :—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks,* London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, } **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

RICHARD EVERED & Co. LIMITED

LONDON WAREHOUSES
28 & 29 DRURY LANE W C
50 HOLBORN VIADUCT E C
& HIGH ST SHOREDITCH E

Manufacturers of

GAS CHANDELIERS,
Hall Lamps, Brackets,
FITTINGS, &c.,
SHOP WINDOW FITTINGS,
BRASS CASED TUBE,
CABINET BRASSFOUNDRY,
Picture Rods, Stair Rods,
BRASS & IRON BEDSTEADS,
(Specially adapted for the Indian Market,)
PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDRY,
STEAM FITTINGS,
BRAZED BRASS & COPPER TUBES,
ROLLED METAL, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SURREY WORKS SMETHWICK BIRMINGHAM

COND BROS BIRM

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.

TRADE WALTER MACFARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY MARK. GLASGOW. TRADE WALTER MACFARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY MARK.

FIRST CLASS AWARD—INTERNATIONAL SANITARY EXHIBITION.

CONSERVATORIES. LAMP PILLARS. SHOP FRONTS. BANDSTANDS. TOMB RAILS. VERANDAHS. BANNERETS. CRESTINGS. SPANDRILS. BRACKETS. COLUMNS. GATES. ARCADES. RAILINGS. PAVILIONS. PILASTERS. BALCONIES. TERMINALS. FLAGSTAFFS. ALTAR RAILS. ORNL FRONTS. ORNL ROOFING. CLOCK TOWERS.

STRAIGHT STAIRS. STABLE FITTINGS. ORNL GUTTERS. SPIRAL STAIRS. ROOF PLATES. ORNL PANELS. VENTILATORS. BALUSTERS. FOUNTAINS. GRATINGS. URINALS. PUMPS. CLOSETS. ASH BINS. HANDRAILS. GATE PIERS. R. W. PIPES. BATHS. SINKS. WASH STANDS. GARDEN SEATS. SEAT STANDARDS. CATTLE TROUGHS. SCHOOL FITTINGS.

TWO GOLD MEDALS, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

Architectural, Sanitary, General and Engineering Art Ironfounders—
Home, Foreign, and Colonial.

CONTRACTORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, PRICE-LIST, AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to compete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-stre London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOW READY.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY
JAMES DOUGLAS,
AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages
8vo., Cloth-bound,
Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded by Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills' Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bargor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Brother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Han —Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

ELIZA—
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Cambell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Lodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—
Cloaca Maxima—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire o Travelling—Defects—Did He Know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

OUR COINS—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Browale o Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudeyeh Canal—The National Party.

Some Bombay Reminiscences.
"I'm Going to Bombay."
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volume.
Index.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

BEERS, STOUTS, AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.

Bottles Rs. 6 per doz. Cash.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Half Bottles Rs. 4 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Of MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS' bottling of

BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT.

In the home market Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands a higher price.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	per doz. Cash.
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4	" "
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	" "
Do. do. Burke & Co.	6 4	4 4	" "
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher, first quality	6 12	5 0	" "
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0	" "
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0	" "
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	33 0 each.		

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

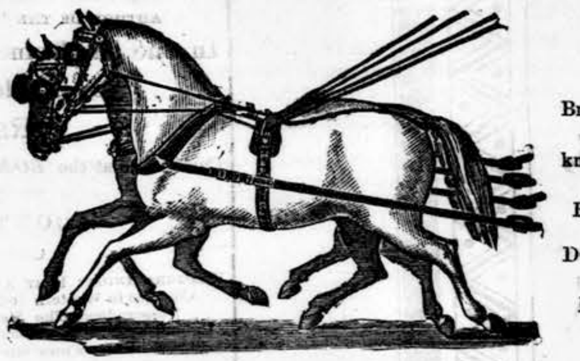
WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.



SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290.

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { **BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,** BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. { P. GRANT AND SON.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig

TRADE MARK.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

DUNNETT & Co.,

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS,

LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

Prices Rs. 18, 20, and 22-8 per pair.

MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.
SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.

&c., &c., &c.

Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers ALWAYS IN STOCK.

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS & BOOT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON WHISKEY RICHD. MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

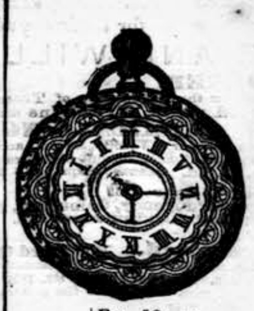


FIG. 10.

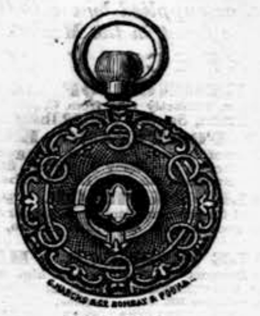


FIG. 11.

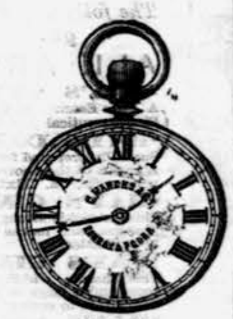


FIG. 12.

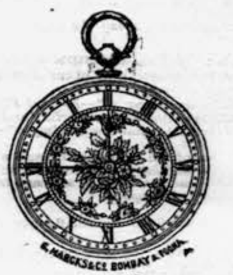


FIG. 13.

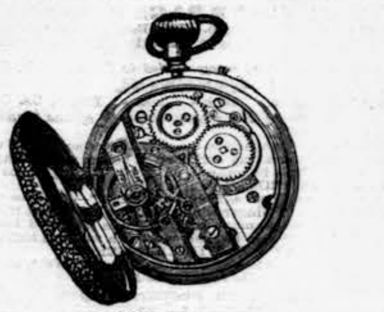


FIG. 14.

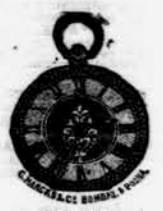


FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs. a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50 0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40 0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60 0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150 0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350 0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... from Rs. 200 to	380 0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700 0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p.m.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED BY **P. VUCCINO.**

THE COMBINATION LAMP STOVE.

THE MOST MARVELLOUS COMBINATION OF HEAT AND LIGHT EVER KNOWN. POSITIVELY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CONTRIVANCE EVER INVENTED.

Width of flame, 4 in. Only a few minutes required to boil a large kettle o water.

Will boil or cook for 13 hours with one filling, and at the same time furnish a bright and agreeable light, equal to four ordinary oil lamps, for reading, sewing, &c., &c.

Invaluable to the Camper, the Voyager, the Householder, the Trader; and in fact, to anyone in want of quick and reliable heat and light, this stove is indispensable.

Strong and durably made. Decidedly ornamental, with enamelled base and bronze finish. At all times convenient and always ready.

Rs. 7-8.

PHILLIPS AND Co., LD.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE.

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

Contractors to Government for the supply of Blankets for Troops,

MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

BROWN ARMY and FOLLOWERS' BLANKETS, TRAVELLING RUGS for Camp use, DANDY RUGS, SCARLET BLANKETS, HORSE CLOTHING and HORSE BLANKETS, COOLIE and ICE BLANKETS, KHAKHI and BLUE MILITARY SERGES, WOOLLEN TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS and SERGES for SERVANTS' CLOTHING, SUPERIOR CHECKED SERGES, and GREATCOAT CLOTHS for the Army and Police, BLANKETING FOR INDIGO STRAINING.

NEW FAST YARN-DYED KHAKHI DRILLS

GUARANTEED FAST against soap, soda, and sun-light, also against perspiration, acids, and ammonia, and considered by many Regiments to be the best Khakhi Drills in India.

GREY COTTON DRILLS OF FOUR QUALITIES

For Cavalry use, Military and Police Uniforms, and ordinary wear. Cotton, Woollen, and Jute Floor-Cloths in many neat designs and colours.

TENTS

WHICH WERE AWARDED

THE

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

AND

OF GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK,

COMPRISING

DOUBLE and SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS, HILL SWISS COTTAGE, MINIATURE SWISS COTTAGE, and BECHOBA TENTS, SHAMIANAHS, and CASHMERE TENTS.

SLEEPING, SHOOTING, CABUL, AND SERVANTS' PALS.

MESS TENTS, NATIVE OFFICERS and TROOPERS' TENTS, and LASCAR PALS, CAMP FURNITURE and BEDS.

TENT DRILLS, DOSOOTI, and SHEETING as supplied under contract to Government, T CLOTH, SHIRTING, CHOWKA, DAMMER, GUZZEE, KHARWA, INDIGO PRESS CLOTH, PLAIN and TWILLED BED SHEETS, DHOTIES, TOWELS of three qualities, with plain and fancy borders, superior WHITE and KHAKHI CHECK CLOTHS.

Estimates for HAVRESACKS, DURRIES, KIT BAGS, GREATCOATS, TURBANS, TURBAN FRINGES, NEWARS, GOLD LACE, CHEVRONS, GOOD CONDUCT BADGES, KHAKHI DRILL UNIFORMS, and all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and samples furnished on application to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

46, MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.
New York
Sydney
&c.

SODA WATER MACHINERY AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE

BOXES BOTTLES MACHINERY ESSENCES

Catalogues, Circulars, Testimonials Post Free

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE

HEAD OFFICE SANDFORD ST. ANCOATS MANCHESTER

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

In The English High Cour' of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.